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HER MAJESTY OPENING NEW ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,



## THE BALLOT DEBATE.

It is a little irksome to have to rediscuss a question like vote by ballot, which has already been so frequently debated as to be thoroughly thrashed out. The subject, however, is now the leading political topic of the day, and the enactment of secret voting almost the only chance of redeeming the Session from utter barrenness. It is needless, therefore, that men should address their minds to its consideration; and it is some relief to find that one or two new elements have been imported into the discussion. We shall notice these features by-and-by, but must first call attention to the amusing exhibition of horror at recent conversions made by Mr. Gathorne Hardy on Monday night. Mr. Hardy is of opinion that conversions are only effected by "miracle or pressure," and wishes to know which of these influences it was that changed the opinions of Mr. Gladstone and most of his colleagues on this question of secret voting. It is no business of ours to enlighten the right hon. gentleman; but it strikes us as being supremely ludicrous for Mr. Hardy to talk in derisive tones about sudden conversions. Up to at least the middle of 1866, the member for Oxford University was a virulent opponent of household suffrage, if not of all widening of the elective franchise whatever; and yet by the time Parliament met in February, 1867, Mr. Hardy had become a convert to household suffrage, and helped his chiefs, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, to make that the law of the land. Whether was it "miracle" or "pressure" which produced that wonderful and somewhat sudden change? We do not suppose that the right hon. gentleman has much faith in modern miracles, much less that he claims to have been himself the subject of miraculous influence; so we are driven to the conclusion that "pressure" was the power that operated in converting Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Now, what was the nature of that pressure? We are willing to acquit the right hon. gentleman of yielding to sordid party considerations, and of sacrificing his convictions in order to secure a brief lease of office, though perhaps he would not be so generous were the conduct of political opponents in question. We must conclude, therefore, that the "pressure" which effected Mr. Hardy's conversion was the pressure of public opinion; and if that was sufficient to justify his change of opinion *in re* household suffrage—to transmogrify a "true blue" Conservative into a Radical for the nonce—the same influence may surely suffice to justify Mr. Gladstone and certain of his colleagues and supporters in changing their views *in re* the ballot. If Mr. Hardy declines to accept this solution, then he must submit to have the taunt of inconsistency recoil upon himself; and, seeing that he lives in a glass house, he must be cautious in future as to throwing stones.

Among other exploded pleas against secret voting Mr. Hardy adduced the "in-trust-for-his-neighbours" theory of voting, thereby being content to array himself in cast-off Liberal garments. The late Lord Palmerston was wont, in opposing the ballot, to maintain that a vote was a trust exercised by the voter on behalf of non-electors, and ought, therefore, to be exercised so as that all men should know how the trustee discharged his duty. But this argument, like many others used by the same statesman, was devised to serve a purpose, and will not bear investigation. Trusteeship implies the existence of two parties: trustees as well as trustees; and as, under the old system of restricted suffrage, the non-electors did not delegate the exercise of their rights to the voters, no such trust as that asserted could possibly exist; and, consequently, there could be no right to scrutinise the way in which the elector exercised his privilege. So both the premiss and the conclusion fall to the ground. But now that every citizen who chooses may obtain a vote, any slight grain of plausibility the argument ever possessed is taken away. When all are acknowledged to have a right to vote, and all may qualify themselves to exercise that right if they please, no one can be trustee for another; each man necessarily acts for himself in virtue of his own individual right and upon his own sole responsibility. And this, indeed, is the natural position of things; a vote is the right of each citizen, which he is morally bound to use, to the best of his judgment, for the common good of all, just as he is morally bound so to use his intellect, his wealth, or any other his possessions. But the right and the responsibility are essentially personal. Were it otherwise—were a man's neighbours entitled to dictate how he should exercise his franchise—there would be an end of all individual liberty and all individual responsibility, and there would be a justification of every description of intimidation. If one man has a right to know how another votes, he has a right to dictate how he shall vote; and, as probably no two of the inquirers and dictators would agree, the unhappy voter would be very much in the position of the toad under the harrow—he would have far too many masters.

One of the novel features introduced into the discussion owed its origin to Mr. Plunket, the member for Dublin University, who made it a ground of objection to the ballot that under its operation from seventy to eighty Nationalists would be returned from Ireland. Now, if the question is only to be viewed from the narrow standpoint of party interests, there may be something in Mr. Plunket's contention; for, of course, the opponents of Irish Nationalism will be desirous to have as few supporters of that notion in Parliament as possible. But, if the members of the House of Commons are really to represent the opinions of the electors of the three kingdoms, it is surely desirable that these electors should have perfect freedom to express their opinions in their votes. If Irishmen holding Nationalist opinions be sufficiently numerous to be able to elect seventy

or eighty Nationalists, they have a right to choose Nationalists; and it is desirable that that number of Nationalists should have seats in Parliament, so that the opinions of all shades of politicians in the realm may be fairly represented there. And it is furthermore desirable because it is much safer to let opinion have free expression, however greatly it may be disliked, than to suppress it by unfair means, whatever these may be, and so leave a sense of wrong to rankle in men's minds. It is especially unsafe to leave such a feeling to rankle in Irishmen's minds: as witness the whole history of English rule in Ireland. We may not admire Nationalism, and we may decidedly dislike Nationalists; but if both exist in Ireland, it is proper that we should have authentic knowledge of their existence: and that can only be obtained by the presence of representatives thereof in Parliament. Let us, then, have Irish opinions fairly represented in Parliament, and Irish representatives freely chosen, whether they be Nationalists or not; and if these results cannot be secured in Ireland except under the ballot, as Mr. Plunket's statement implies, then that is the best possible argument in favour of secret voting at elections there.

Mr. H. James, in supporting the Government bill, on Monday night, made a statement which seems to us at once novel, surprising, and injudicious. He said that the ballot was required chiefly to protect voters from intimidation, as bribery, treating, and other similar corrupt practices were on the decline. While fully admitting the truth of the first part of this statement, we must express our surprise at the second. That intimidation is the evil for which secret voting will be the most effective remedy, we fully believe; but we cannot understand how, in face of experience since the general election in 1868, it can be affirmed that corruption is less prevalent now than in former times. It may be better concealed, and so more difficult of detection; but assuredly it is as rampant as ever. Why, did not the last general election produce more petitions, and lead to the disfranchisement of a greater number of constituencies, than any other on record? Such being the case, it is impossible to believe that corruption is on the decline, or that the ballot is less needful for its prevention—if that be possible at all, which we doubt, for if men wish to be corrupt, they will find means to bribe and be bribed—now than formerly. Mr. James, as it seems to us, can hardly, when he made the statement referred to, have borne in mind the history of election petitions since December, 1868; and the injudiciousness of the statement is shown by this, that it was immediately taken advantage of by opponents of the ballot, who triumphantly asked, and are continuing to ask, Why legislate against an evil which you admit to be dying out of itself? Corruption is not dying out; and therefore, so far as secret voting will check corruption, it is desirable to have secret voting.

A decidedly novel plea—we can scarcely call it an argument—against the ballot has been discovered by our contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*. A writer in that paper, on Monday, says:—"If any one of the classes which make up our society habitually respects, defers to, or obeys another, the best representation of such a class is that which shows it in its accustomed attitude of respect, deference, or obedience. A system which pretends to give a representation of the community, but which, in fact, only gives a picture of the community relieved from the control of its most influential habit—the habit of deference to opinion—is a mere contrivance for introducing and perpetuating revolution." From this we are to infer, we presume, that the people of Great Britain are a nation of sycophants, and that if they were left free to give their votes without fear of consequences they would choose representatives who would not truly represent them—that is to say, they would give expression to opinions and feelings which are not theirs. Whose else could they be, we wonder? A vote given under influence or the dread of consequences may not indicate the mind of the voter; but a vote given in secret, and therefore free from pressure, surely must. But it is sufficient to state the plea in order to condemn it; further words need not be wasted on so shallow a figment, which involves both a calumny and an absurdity: a calumny, because the British people are not a nation of habitual sycophants, as the writer insinuates, though of course there are sycophants among them; and an absurdity, because a vote given under compulsion, direct or indirect, cannot be a genuine expression of opinion, whereas one given freely and in secret must be so.

## NEW ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

We this week publish an Engraving of the opening of New St. Thomas's Hospital by the Queen, of which ceremony a full description appeared in our Number for June 24. The professional staff of the hospital, which has been carefully and judiciously reconstructed by the promotion of some of its former members, and the recent addition of others selected from various hospitals at home and abroad on the ground of professional merit, now includes Dr. Peacock, Dr. Bristow, Dr. Clapton, Dr. Murchison, and Dr. Barnes; Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. John Simon (medical officer of the Privy Council), Mr. Sidney Jones, Mr. Croft, and Mr. Liebreich; Dr. Stone, Dr. Ord, Dr. Harley, Dr. Payne, and Dr. Gervis; Mr. MacCormac, Mr. Wagstaffe, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Arnott—according to the *British Medical Journal* numerically the strongest staff in London, and intellectually exceeded by none. Among new materials employed in the construction of this building is the "Victoria stone," of which the entire surface of the basement areas is composed. It is a new species of petrified concrete, manufactured, under Highton's patent cold silicating process, at Stratford. It is perfectly non-porous, and capable of being made in slabs of any required dimensions. Flagging made from the same material has been tested with satisfactory results in some of the most crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred in the Harrow cricket-ground last Saturday. A boy in the sixth form, the eldest son of Mr. G. E. Cottrell, an old Harrovian, was playing in a game, and for the time "standing umpire." Suddenly a ball was hit hard to "square leg," struck him on the side of the head below the ear, and killed him almost immediately. He had been five years in the school, and was within a few weeks of the close of his last school term.

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

Not only has the whole of the eighty millions loan been subscribed for in France, but, according to the *Siecle*, the subscriptions have reached double the required sum—that is, 160,000,000 sterling. In Paris itself the amount subscribed is stated to be 2,700,000,000f. In Havre 24,000,000f. have been subscribed; in Rouen, 30,000,000f.; in Toulouse, 17,600,000f.; and in Metz, 20,000,000f. The subscription-lists were closed on Wednesday.

The approaching elections share with the loan the attention of the public, and the candidature of M. Gambetta has given an additional interest to the elections for Paris. Baron Haussmann, the late Prefect of the Seine, who is a candidate for the Assembly, has published a letter in which he says that whatever form of government or dynasty the country may adopt he will submit without reserve to its sovereign will. The newspaper *La Nation Souveraine* publishes a letter of M. Louis Blanc arguing that the Republican party, which hitherto been a force, must now become a power. M. Louis Blanc says:—"We oppose to Monarchy a Republic which must have the sovereignty of the people as its principle, a perfected universal suffrage as its sanction, the right of examination as its instrument, and order in liberty as its aim." The electoral committee of the Union Republican League have published an address to the electors of the department of the Seine, in which they say that the Republic is not a temporary expedient, but is the logical consequence of the position of affairs in France and of universal suffrage. The programme of the Republic is based upon the most complete municipal franchise; the national life animated and strengthened by the free development of the local life.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Assembly the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier gave explanations relative to the labours of the Committee appointed to examine the contracts made during the war. He stated that they had under consideration more than 84,000 documents, and that it was necessary to verify the genuineness of the contracts, for they had in their possession proofs that a high functionary had betrayed the confidence of the country. M. d'Audiffret denounced with indignation those public servants who took advantage of a disastrous war to make their own fortunes, and said that such venality and self-seeking had their origin in the general corruption which prevailed during the Empire. The report points out, as an example of the enormous malversations committed, the contracts made at New York by the French Consul without the authority of the Government.

M. Thiers, although obliged to temporise for the moment, has it in contemplation, it is said, to remove the seat of government to Paris in a very short time. The forthcoming elections will probably enable him to give effect to his wishes.

M. Jules Favre has sent a letter to the Prime Minister of Greece thanking the Greek Chamber for a vote it passed, on the 5th ult., expressing sympathy with the French Government on account of the disasters which recently occurred in Paris. M. Favre says that France had the good fortune to lend her aid in establishing the independence of Greece, and that now, after forty years, she still receives recompense for her assistance.

Forty-seven French men-of-war have been disarmed and 12,000 seamen dismissed.

It is reported that the trial of Rochefort, Rossel, and Assi is again postponed, on account of the discovery of fresh papers concerning the relations of the Commune with the International. Poirot, who was suspected of being the individual who set fire to the Grenier d'Abondance, has been arrested. The police have recently arrested a large number of young women, in the evening, at the cafés. On Tuesday 200 of them were brought up at the Palace of Justice. The court-martial for the trial of the Communist insurgents has condemned Crémieux and Etienne Pelissier to death; Duclos, Martin, Nastorg, Breton, and Chatat to be transported; Novi to ten years' hard labour, and Bauche to five years'. Eberard has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; and Ducoin, Bouchet, Sorbier, Matheron, Genetaux, and Hermet have been acquitted.

A league for the maintenance of free trade has been established at Versailles under the presidency of M. Léon Say.

Official advices from Algeria state that General Lallemand, on the 18th inst., raised the blockade of Fort National, losing only eight men killed and thirty wounded.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel left Florence on Wednesday for Naples and Rome. The municipal authorities were present at the railway station, and the National Guards and troops were under arms. A large crowd assembled, shouting "Long live the King! Long live Italy!"

The last sitting of the Italian Parliament in Florence was held on Wednesday, when the Session came to an end. The formal transfer of the seat of Government to Rome will take place to-day (Saturday).

On Tuesday the Mayor of Florence waited upon the heads of the foreign Legations, and presented to them the respects of the city of Florence, which had been honoured with their presence so long as it remained the capital of Italy.

A general bank of Rome has been founded in that city, with a capital of 30,000,000f. Among the directors are Prince Giovannelli, Duke Melli, and Signor Visconti Venosta.

## SPAIN.

In consequence of differences of opinion among themselves, the Ministers have tendered their resignation. The King, however, has informed them that he cannot acknowledge a crisis which has not been brought about by a defeat in the Chambers, and he therefore requests the members of the Cabinet to present themselves again in a body before the Cortes.

## GERMANY.

The Imperial Chancellor has issued a notification calling in the first issue, amounting to 51,000,000 thalers, of the Five Years' Five per Cent. Treasury Bonds of the North German Confederation. These bonds will be redeemed on and after Jan. 1, 1872, on paying up the nominal value, and they will cease to bear interest after that day.

General Manteuffel has been appointed to the chief command of the German troops in France, which are henceforth to be organised as a distinct force, to be called the Army of Occupation.

The journals publish a letter addressed by Prince Bismarck to Herr Frankenberg, a member of the Reichstag, in reference to the attitude of the Catholic party of the Chamber. This party is the so-called Central Fraction, which has in reality the same object in view as those persons who in theory oppose the establishment of the German Empire. Prince Bismarck confirms the statement that Cardinal Antonelli has not left Count Taufkirchen in doubt that this attitude of the Catholic fraction is not approved in the highest clerical quarters, and it is certain in saying this that Cardinal Antonelli has expressed the personal feelings of the Pope.

## AUSTRIA.

The Budget for 1872, submitted by the Minister of Finance, on Monday, estimates the public revenue at 309,000,000fl., and the expenditure at 346,000,000fl., leaving a deficit of 37,000,000fl., towards covering which the Minister proposes to issue the Rentes which are still at the disposal of the Government. A very small balance would afterwards remain, which could be provided for without great difficulty.

In Monday's sitting of the Hungarian Delegation the representative of the Government stated, in reply to some criticisms upon the policy of the Chancellor of the Empire, that the Principles of the Treaty of Paris were maintained intact at the Conference on the Black Sea question with the assent of Russia. He further declared that there has been no *rapprochement* between

Turkey and Russia of a nature to cause Austria any apprehensions.

## AMERICA.

It is reported in New York that Mr. Thornton has given the State Department an assurance that the clauses of the Treaty of 1818, prohibiting American fishermen from trading in and transhipping fish in Canadian ports, will not be enforced during the present season. Mr. Thornton expressed a hope that citizens of the United States would refrain from fishing where they are prohibited from so doing by the Treaty of 1818 until the new privileges and immunities acquired under the recent treaty are secured by proper legislation.

Advices from Corea to the 23rd ult. have been received at the Navy Department in Washington from Commander Rogers, who reports that five Corean forts have been stormed, the garrisons of which numbered 11,000 men. 481 cannon were captured and 243 Coreans killed. Commander Rogers lost three men killed and several wounded. By a telegram (dated Shanghai, June 28) received at the British Foreign Office we learn that, after a desperate defence by the Coreans, the United States forces completely defeated them, capturing their stronghold in King-How Island, and killing some 500 of the Coreans. The American loss was but slight.

## INDIA.

Advices from Cabul report further successes of Yakoob Khan, who is said to be marching on Candahar.

## MASSACRE BY THE PATACONIANS.

The following despatch has been forwarded to us from the Admiralty:—

H.M.S. Charybdis, Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan,

May 20, 1871.

Sir,—I do myself the honour of reporting that, previous to my leaving Valparaiso in her Majesty's ship under my command, the following melancholy occurrence came to my knowledge.

The British brigantine Propontis, on her passage from Bremen to Iquique, in passing through the Strait of Magellan, touched at Port Gallant, on the British coast, on the morning of March 4 last. On the afternoon of the same day the master, James Barnes, with three of the crew, landed for the purpose of cutting wood. Two days elapsed and none of the party having returned to the vessel, a second boat was sent on shore to try and discover what had become of the missing men. After a short search the lifeless body of the master was found in the bush, with a large gash across the head, and both legs cut off. The men were frustrated in their attempt to bring the corpse down to the boat by the threatening appearance of a party of Indians who now approached. They therefore got back to the boat and returned to their vessel. Shortly after they got on board a boat with a number of Indians in it was seen making for the brigantine. The cable was consequently slipped and sail made for the Cilian settlement of Sandy Point, where the vessel arrived on 9th inst. Passing through the Strait of Magellan in this ship, I thought it right to call in at Port Gallant, and therefore anchored there on the 19th inst. I shortly afterwards sent an armed party on shore in the hope of getting some intelligence as to the fate of the missing men of the Propontis, but no human being was seen. Shortly after dark the same night there were heard cries from the shore. I consequently dispatched an armed force, with instructions to the Lieutenant in charge to bring on board any Indians he might meet. On the party landing several natives were seen, but they quickly retreated into the thick bush. After a considerable chase one man was captured. In the expectation that he might throw some light on the subject of the horrible catastrophe, I took the man to Sandy Point and handed him over to the governor, but nothing was elicited from him. His Excellency, who is fully impressed with the gravity of the case, informed me that he had already been in communication with his Government on the matter, and that he had made arrangements to send a detachment of troops from the force under his command to the neighbourhood of Port Gallant, with the view of punishing the Indians.

I fear there is but little doubt that the three men who accompanied Captain Barnes shared his miserable fate.

ALGERNON LYONS, Captain.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have been informed by the Governor of this settlement that the Indian (a Fuegian) whom I brought with me from Port Gallant has made a statement to the following effect:—Captain Barnes and the three men belonging to the Propontis, who had landed with him, while employed in cutting wood, were set upon by a party of Fuegians, and with the hatchets with which they were armed they slaughtered all the four Europeans; a part of the body of the captain was eaten, and the corpses of the rest of the victims were thrown into the sea. The plan for the attack is that the captain had first fired and wounded one of the Indians.

The San Francisco Bulletin of May 31 publishes the following statement:—

Three or four days ago the schooner Hutchinson arrived at this port, having on board Joseph Lorritz, a young man who was reared in this city. Some time since an account of the loss of the British brig Propontis was published. The steamer Princess Louisa sailed from Scotland, last March, for a South American port, and at one of them Lorritz was engaged. The captain, hearing of the loss of the Propontis, went to Punta Arenas, and there obtained arms, with which they started forth to avenge the murder of the officers and crew of the Propontis. The Princess Louisa, when off Port Gallant, a cove in the Strait of Magellan, lat. 53° 41', long. 72', saw two canoes and one European-built boat filled with natives, pulling from the shore towards them. The captain had no doubt that these were the very same savages who had fallen in with the Propontis, and immediately prepared to receive them. On the canoes approaching the vessel, he ran one of them over, sinking it and drowning all hands. The boat avoided the bows of the steamer and ran alongside; but, in attempting to board, the natives were one and all killed. In the mean time the remaining canoe made its escape and returned to shore. The Princess Louisa sailed on, but that night ran ashore and became a wreck. The crew found difficulty in getting to land, and busied themselves all night in removing provisions and other stores from the ship to a tent which they erected on the beach. Just before dawn, while the seamen were coming up loaded from the edge of the water, preceded by a lantern which the foremost man carried in his hand, they were suddenly set upon by a horde of savages, armed with spears, bows and arrows, rough hatchets, and stones. A desperate fight ensued. The sailors defended themselves without avail; two of them were killed on the spot, and the rest were overpowered. Lorritz ran for his life, but was caught, tied, and laid on the ground. His companions were served in the same way. For three weeks they all remained in captivity, allowed to wander about with their captors during the day, tied at night, and fed on what Lorritz calls "blubber." At the end of these three weeks Lorritz one night contrived to shuffle off his bonds. He crept down to the beach, got into one of the boats lying there, and put off into the channel, where next morning he was fortunate enough to fall in with the schooner Hutchinson, on board of which he has come to this city. The fate of his companions, who, he says, were all Scotchmen, is unknown to him, and he is unable to tell more than the Christian names of the captain and crew. Lorritz is about sixteen years of age, and appears to be straightforward. He is now with his mother in Valencia-street.

THE INCLOSURE OF EPPING FOREST.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, it was referred to the Sanitary Committee to take all the steps possible, in conjunction with the Common Council, to prevent a proposed inclosure by Lord Cowley of twenty or thirty acres of land in Epping Forest. The Court purchased contiguous property at Little Ilford, for the purposes of the City of London Cemetery, and with it, as they urge, all commons and commonable rights. Notices have been served upon the agents and solicitors of Lord Cowley, intimating the intention of the Corporation to test his right to inclose the land, and this they will do in conjunction with other public bodies at the East-End, who are actively engaged in the form of opposition to be taken. Meetings in Shoreditch, Mile-end, Hackney, and other places have already been announced.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A general half yearly court and election of the above institution was held, on Monday, at the London Tavern—Mr. James Capel, the treasurer, in the chair. Mr. James Rogers, the secretary, read a report, which stated that at the present date there were 428 orphans in the asylum, and 35 additional—being 13 girls and 22 boys—would be admitted at the present election, from a list of candidates comprising 68 girls and 109 boys. The sanitary and educational state of the children had been reported upon as highly satisfactory. The new asylum erected at Watford, which is intended for the accommodation of 600 orphans, will shortly be opened, and the sum of £39,776 has been paid on account of the building, which has exhausted the reserve fund of the charity. Into the new asylum 450 orphans will be at once received; but an additional outlay of £7500 will be required to complete the accommodation for 500 children, and a still further outlay of £4500 would be required soon for the 600 children the committee are desirous to admit, in order that the long list of applicants may be reduced. To raise this £12,000, and thus enable the committee to receive one hundred children every year, the committee strongly appeal to the friends of the charity and the public generally. The cost per head of each child amounts to £28 18s. 1d., including every item of the ordinary expenditure. The financial report, to be presented at the next meeting, will, it is hoped, show that a sufficient sum has been received to warrant the committee completing the accommodation for the full number of 600 orphans. The report concludes by inviting the friends of the charity to take an active part in the forthcoming opening ceremony of the new building, and stating that collecting-passes in aid of the new building can be obtained by ladies at the office. The report was adopted.

## FATHER HYACINTHE ON THE TEMPORAL POWER.

FATHER HYACINTHE has addressed a letter, dated Rome, June 22, to the *Débats*, respecting the petition in favour of the temporal power presented to the Versailles Assembly by Cardinal Bonnechose and other French Bishops. He says:—"I have an infinite respect for the Bishops' authority, to the decrease of which I am convinced it would be to attribute, in great part, the disasters of the Church. I would not contribute, for my own part, to lessen it further; but the most imperative of duties at this moment is to oppose the propagation of error in a country which has been destroyed by it, and which truth alone can save. And, first of all, I declare, without any disguise, that I am painfully affected at seeing a French Cardinal, not long since a Senator of the Empire, address himself to the Government of his country only after having made proposals to its invaders. The programme which Mgr. de Bonnechose offers now to exhausted France I know that he presented, in that same city of Versailles, to victorious Prussia and that the latter rejected it. It is true that, in default of an armed intervention, which might have been hoped for from Germany, France would content herself with a diplomatic protest; that is, at least, what the journals of the party affirm. But how can anyone avoid seeing that behind that remonstrance is either impotence or blood? When a great nation protests against what it believes to be a violation of right or honour, it must be ready to draw the sword, were that weapon only a glorious fragment! If France does not do so she dishonours herself, and if she does so she plunges head foremost and with closed eyes into terrible war without issue. I say a terrible war; I can affirm it—I who am upon the spot—for we should arouse the patriotism and the despair of an entire nation, and, vanquishers or vanquished, we should have shed torrents of blood. I add, a war without issue, for, if we succeed in vanquishing Italy, we should not succeed in subduing her. Powerful enough, perhaps, to create a conflicting chaos, we should be powerless to establish durable order. . . . M. de Montalembert, free from any illusions on his death-bed, but more admirable than ever in his faith, admitted to me that the Roman question had been overdone. I will go further than he, and will say that it has been falsified. The experience in progress here for more than a year has shown to those minds capable of attention and impartiality the weakness of the thesis sustained with so much eloquence and conviction by the most illustrious French Catholics. Facts have proved the inutility of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope for the free exercise of his spiritual authority. The prison of the Pope at the Vatican is a myth that no one here regards as serious unless it be the victim of it, and in the eyes of whom it has been made to appear a duty. This prisoner, who can see every day from the windows of his palace the crowd of priests and monks peacefully walking through the streets of the city, this prisoner acts towards Italy in a manner that no Government in Europe would tolerate. He excommunicates the Professors of the Universities who cannot believe in his infallibility the officers of the army who wished to remain faithful to their flag; he prohibits the students from following the courses of their masters, and orders the soldiers to desert the service of their King. A few days ago one of the worthiest curés of Rome, the Abbé Caffiero, was deprived of his pastoral office solely because, according to usage, he had received the compliments of the bersaglieri; and at the moment I am writing this it has been necessary to send gendarmes to take away from the Céchumenes a young Jewess, a child of sixteen, who was detained against the will of her parents. I should never finish were I to accumulate all the facts which prove the exercise, and sometimes the abuse, of the liberty of the Pope. The jubilee which we have just celebrated at Rome, with not less display but with more calmness than in other countries, is in itself an unanswerable proof of this. People must come here, after having read the correspondence of the Ultramontane papers, to form an idea of the system of falsehood with which every day an attempt is made to deceive and agitate Europe. . . . Let me add that the restoration of the temporal power, if it was not impossible, would be fatal to the cause for which it was said to be necessary. That conviction is not solely mine: I hear it every day in Rome from the mouths of the most enlightened laymen, priests, and eminent ecclesiastics, who cannot speak openly, but with whom I manage to converse in spite of the secret police of the Cardinal Vicar; for truth obliges me to say that it is not the authority of the Pope which is in danger here, but private life, which is neither free nor respected. 'Since you have got rid of the gag which closed your mouth,' one of those venerable men said to me, 'tell your country boldly that it has been deceived, and that the root of nearly all the evils of the Church is that temporal power which is said to be an indispensable condition of its independence and prosperity.' What I wish to say to France is that she is deceived in a manner no less dangerous when she is exhorted, in the name of her offended honour, to attack—or, at least, to threaten—Italy. I am an old friend of the Latin race, and particularly of the Italian branch; but I have no intention of making myself its blind panegyrist, and I admit that it has committed faults in the work of unification.

THE HORSESHOE CLOISTERS, WINDSOR CASTLE.—The restoration of this ancient pile of buildings is gradually verging towards completion. The builders, Messrs. Poole, of Westminster, under the supervision of the architect, have recently made considerable progress with the works; and it is expected that the houses for the lay clerks of St. George's Chapel will shortly be ready for occupation.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AT ROME.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Rome, describing the proceedings in connection with the Pope's jubilee, writes:—"Some distinguished members of the English delegation—Lord Gainsborough and the Hon. Edward Noel—have this morning (the 18<sup>th</sup>) occasioned a disturbance which might have ended very seriously. It seems that certain persons who made themselves conspicuous by wearing Papal colours were Englishmen. They took refuge in the Hôtel d'Angleterre, where they ascended to the apartment occupied by Lord Gainsborough and his family. The cry was raised that they were Papal ex-Zouaves; this gave fuel to the flames, and it was some time before the crowd could be dispersed. Finally, quiet was re-established, and nothing further was anticipated. The apartments occupied by Lord Gainsborough are the principal suite of rooms in the hotel, the drawing-room having a large stone balcony immediately upon the piazzetta in front. On this balcony are the iron sockets for holding the flagstaff. This morning the Earl and his family went out early, and during their absence the proprietor of the hotel had the national flag placed in the usual position in front of the balcony. Somewhat later the Hon. Edward Noel returned. Seeing the flag he demanded its instant removal. To this objection was made, when Mr. Noel tore it down from its place and flung it into the corner of the room. The thing being seen from the Piazza, a cry was instantly raised for its restoration, which speedily became very menacing from the fact that the affair of Thursday had imbued the inhabitants of the neighbourhood with the belief that ex-Zouaves were harboured in the house. The commotion increased to such an extent, and the aspect and shouts of the rapidly gathering crowd became so threatening, that the proprietor of the hotel, M. Gendre, finally induced the Noels to allow the flag to be restored to its place. The moment he appeared with it on the balcony it was received with tremendous cheers and loud cries of 'Viva l'Italia!' 'Viva Vittorio Emanuele!' Incensed at this, young Noel, in a spirit worthy of a better cause, rushed out of the balcony and raised a counter-cry of 'Viva Pio Nono, Papa e Re!' Then the tumult reached its height: the people shouted that the house was full of Zouaves, and they would have them out. A rush was made at the hotel, into which a number of the National Guard and agents of the questura (police) made their way, with the intention of arresting Mr. Noel, but they were prevented from ascending the stairs by M. Gendre and his assistants, who asserted the right of his house being his castle, telling the National Guard that their duty was to maintain the peace outside, and the police that they had no right to enter unless he called for their assistance. In the meantime Lord Gainsborough, having returned, also insisted on the flag being removed, or he would leave the house. M. Gendre, the proprietor, expressed his deep regret, but saw no other solution; and here there can be no doubt the affair would have ended tragically but for the self-possession and good sense shown by M. Gendre, for the Earl insisted on leaving the hotel with his family directly in face of and through the enraged crowd, who most certainly would have shown them very little mercy. M. Gendre, finding his attempts to restrain Lord Gainsborough from carrying out his intention ineffectual, sent off a messenger in haste for Mr. Clarke Jervoise, Her Majesty's political agent, who, together with Monsignor Capel, finally induced his Lordship to listen to reason and leave the hotel by a side door.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

We extract the following passages from letters of the correspondents of the *Times* in Paris and Versailles:—

## STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Paris, June 25.

A month has now elapsed since order was restored to Paris and the state of siege imposed. So far as I am able to judge, the "Etat provisoire" is becoming more popular every day. It does not owe this to any remarkable merit beyond the fact that under its rule confidence and order have been restored. French people, fortunately, do not trouble themselves so much with the means as with the end. M. Thiers has succeeded in keeping the Chamber quiet, and as the Chamber is unpopular, in Paris at all events, the more the Chief of the Executive drills the Chamber into submission to his will the more will he please the Republicans; in other words, the more despotic he is in an Assembly composed chiefly of Absolutists, the more popular will he become among the haters of despotism. The conditions under which the popular Assembly is elected in France always render it doubtful whether or not it may be taken as an expression of the real political feeling of the country. Experience hitherto has rather shown the reverse, and it has been the invariable rule to find the Chamber in France in opposition to the country which has elected it. We shall now be able to judge, by the nature of the accession which it is about to receive to its strength, whether the Monarchical majority represents the real feeling of the nation. Voters in this country have such an instinct in favour of voting for whatever exists, that it seems probable M. Thiers will find himself stronger at the end of the elections than he is now. In Paris no one thinks of proposing as his political article of faith any other word but "Thiers," and in the provinces I see many address themselves to the same effect. The point upon which Conservatives and Liberals differ is as to the dissolution of the Chamber. The Republican party desire new elections, with a view of convoking a Chamber which should have constituent powers; the Conservatives, on the other hand, are well satisfied with the Chamber as it is, and have not the slightest intention of putting an end to themselves. As this power of dissolution is not vested in anyone, and as there is no constitutional limit fixed for the duration of the present Assembly, there is no reason why it should not sit for ever. I have conversed with members who, as far as they were concerned, never intend to consent to new elections. Why should they not remain where they are for life? Why, in fact, remarked a Liberal whose chance of re-election is doubtful, "should not the Chamber be the permanent governor of the country, electing from its own number the President, who should be at the same time President of the nation and administer its affairs at its will and pleasure?" Thus France might be governed as if it were a joint-stock company, with a board and a managing director, the electors at large representing the stockholders and the Assembly the board of directors. If there were any possible chance of their agreeing among themselves, this plan might work, but the great difficulty which meets every attempt to form a Republic without Republicans lies in the opportunities which it affords to revolution. Thus the Spanish South American States may all be said to be Republics without Republicans, and the result is an annual revolution in each of them. This chimera, absurd though it may seem, is really being gravely sustained as a possibility among certain politicians here, who maintain that the Republican form may be applied to a nation devoid of Republican instincts. The party in favour of Constitutional Monarchy argue from a somewhat stronger ground. In the first place, they generally know more clearly what they mean, because England being nearer than America, they have had better opportunities of observing the working of English than of American institutions; but even here their notions are hazy in the extreme. The tone which a certain class of people have taken in England in regard to the Communist and International movement has wounded and surprised them; and the only consolation they can derive from the attitude of England in the matter is that horrors which will far surpass those of which Paris has been the theatre are awaiting London. In other words, they believe that the Constitutional system of England, which is the admiration of M. Thiers, and is held up generally as a model to be imitated, is certain to lead to a more terrible revolution than that through which France has just passed.

## THE ARRESTS.

The arrests continue, and the Government must be getting embarrassed by the steady influx of prisoners. Hitherto the principal hunting-ground have been in Belleville and La Villette, but lately the perquisitions seem to have been more successful on the side of Terres, the captures being principally of men belonging to battalions of the National Guard which took a prominent part in the struggle. Occasional acts of violence and assassination still occur, but the scarcity of arms has much diminished this danger. The other day an attempt was made with a primitive weapon, and a sharp-pointed arrow sped noiselessly from a window and whistled past the ear of an officer passing below. Bows and arrows were forgotten in the category of weapons to be delivered to the authorities. A quantity of machines for pumping petroleum have also been discovered, with new varieties of infernal machines, containing nitro-glycerine—objects which will not improve the chances of the Communists now on their trial. No doubt most of the leaders who have not yet been captured have escaped from Paris before this, and individuals have been lately arrested who have been doing a large and lucrative business in the forging and fabrication of false passports. From the continuance of the state of siege after all apparent necessity for it is at an end, it is to be presumed that, in the opinion of the military, there are elements of disturbance in certain quarters of Paris which would render it unsafe at present to hand the city over to the administration of the civil authorities.

## THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Versailles, June 25.

In official quarters there seem to be good hopes that the elections will go well for the Government, not only in the provinces, but also in Paris. Two committees—the moderate one presided over by M. Renard, and that of the more advanced Republicans, at the head of which are Messrs. Arago and Ferry—are actively at work and sanguine of good results. It seems not improbable that they will combine to support each other's candidates, so as not to strengthen the hands of the Communist, Imperialist, or Legitimist party. As regards the candidates for Paris, they are legion. On two lists there are sixty-seven names, and these are only a portion of those submitted to the choice of the electors. The walls are covered with addresses to the electors, setting forth the candidates' pledges and claims, and a great deal of printed paper of the same kind is dispensed by post. Among the best-known names are those of General de Cissey, Minister of War; De Ploëc, Sub-Governor of the Bank of France; Mallet, the banker; General Clinchant; Louis Ratisbonne, a translator of Dante and writer in the *Débats*; Vandal, the well-known Postmaster General under the Empire; Arlès Dufour, the wealthy and highly-esteemed Lyons manufacturer; Glais-Bizoin, Gambetta's crazy colleague; Wolowski, the professor, free-trader, and political economist, who, if he gets elected, will have plenty of occupation in defending his doctrines against the Protectionist tendencies of Messrs. Thiers and Pouyer-Quertier; Paul de Jouvenel, the former deputy, who puts forward his services during the war in command of a battalion of Gardes Mobiles; M. de Pressensé, the well-known Protestant clergyman; Blaïret, Detroyat, André, Ténot, and Alfred Assolant, journalists, not all of whose names may have crossed the Channel, but who are very famous men among their own friends; and last, but not least—at any rate, in his own opinion—the habitué of the Palais Royal and editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, the eminent Adolphe Guérout. Unfortunately, there are only twenty-one seats vacant for Paris, so that out of the many who present themselves few can be chosen. Of the men of the Commune little is heard. They are probably scared by their recent losses and by t



"A POMPEIIAN TOILETTE."—(PICTURE BY H. PHILIPPI.)

rigorous search still being made for them by the police, who continue to arrest a great many persons. It is said that more than 30,000 have been arrested up to this date.

Some persons think many of the Communeux will fear to go to the voting-urn lest they should be recognised and arrested. Their conscience may well make them cowards, and the police will naturally be on the look-out. Another opinion is that, quiet though they now be, their organisation is still excellent, and that they will present themselves in great force when the time comes, and perhaps carry some candidates through. If they succeed in this, it will be due to the negligence and indifference of that selfish, timid class, the Parisian bourgeoisie, who think only of money-getting, are deficient in public spirit, and who, if they vote at all, are likely to give their voices to the empire, because it was a strong Government, under which their material prosperity was great. If they would only show as much alacrity in going to the poll as they did in getting out of the way of the Communists and escaping from Paris in March and April, they might carry their candidates with ease. I find persons who think that a certain number of Bonapartists will be elected in different parts of France—enough, perhaps, to form a group able to hold its own in the Chamber, and which will be respectable by reason of the ability of some of its members, however little their past career and political character may do them credit.

In the departments of Upper and Lower Charente the Imperialists' prospects are reported very good. In that rich vine

country the land is much subdivided. The peasant proprietors of the small lots of vineyard know little of politics, but they know that they were prosperous under the Empire. They do not look beyond that fact, and will probably vote accordingly. In most of the other departments where elections are about to be held the Legitimist influence, it is said, is likely to be superior to the Imperialist; and, if it only neutralises it, there may be a chance of Liberal candidates slipping in. One of the most intelligent and clear-sighted of the deputies expressed to me his opinion that if the elections do not go in such a manner as to give the Thiers Government a good working majority, it will be desirable that a number of Bonapartists should get in, because they would neutralise a part of the Royalist opposition. The Legitimists might be kept in check by them, and thus, by playing off one section of the Chamber against another, the Liberal element would maintain its ascendancy. But all at present is mere speculation; men of weight and judgment will not risk an opinion. We must wait the event, and build on nothing in this *pays de l'imprévu* and of daily fluctuations in the public mind.

#### A POMPEIIAN TOILETTE.

WHEN we go to the Crystal Palace and cool ourselves in the classical shade of the Pompeian House, we find it difficult to imagine that the men and women who lived in that wonderful city, so swiftly swept out of the realities of the living world and

preserved only like a fly in amber to be exhumed by laborious research, were, like ourselves, real human beings, we are so apt to idealise classical antiquity, and to think of the people who lived in the cities of old as a kind of animated sculpture; and yet, whenever we come to examine the remaining evidences of their daily habits, we find them very human indeed, and remarkably mortal. Thus there are continually being excavated from the buried cities all sorts of articles of domestic use—lamps and jugs, pots and pans, hairpins, and, if not looking-glasses, at least mirrors that have once been polished metals. True, the women wore more drapery—or, at least, looser and more graceful drapery—and the men not quite such an abundance of ill-fitting clothes. The houses, too, were better adapted to the climate, and much pleasanter. They knew the value of constant water supply, and liked to have plants and flowers about them. We may read all this in "The Last Days of Pompeii," and as evidenced by the relics now to be seen in various museums and the accounts of the investigators, as well as in Lord Lytton's celebrated novel, itself founded on the discoveries of those wonderful excavations. We may catch a glimpse of it, too, in the representations by painters of scenes suggested by the realities that have been found under the solid lava. M. Alma Tadema and M. Gerome help us a great deal, and now we have M. H. Philipp, whose picture at Dusseldorf we engrave that our readers may see what was the manner of a lady's toilette in those Old-World cities—a toilette rich but simple enough, a boudoir pleasantly cool, and a



"BEETHOVEN BEFORE A ROYAL AUDIENCE."

tiring-woman who would never dream of wearing the second-best robe or the discarded tiara of her mistress.

#### BEETHOVEN BEFORE A ROYAL AUDIENCE.

At the very beginning of his career Beethoven was brought into strange relationship with the Court of Berlin, for a groundless rumour got abroad that he was the natural son of the King of Prussia, and he had to take considerable pains to prove that he was really the child of Johann Beethoven, the tipsy tenor singer in the chapel of the Electoral Prince at Bonn. His earliest education had been musical, however; and his grandfather, Ludwig Beethoven, had been a composer and a bass singer. At eight years old the young Beethoven could play the fugues of Sebastian Bach, and he had written three sonatas and could play them with wonderful impromptu variations when he was a boy of ten. In 1790, when he was twenty years old, his father died; and he was in the same year introduced to Haydn. He had made the acquaintance of Mozart three years before, on a visit to Vienna, from which city he had been abruptly recalled by the illness of his mother, who died at Bonn.

After 1790 Beethoven determined to make Vienna his permanent residence. He was already renowned as a composer and

a musician, and, though he was still poor, had found several distinguished patrons. His was a queer temper, full of a capacity for fun, fond of practical joking, and showing an appreciation of rollicking witticism which finds expression even in his music; he was at the same time tender in his affections and irritable in temper. He was the constant guest and friend of his patron, Prince Lichnowsky, who settled upon him an annuity of 600 fl. until he should obtain an official appointment; and yet so capricious was the favoured client that he would often rather dine at a tavern than submit to the restraint of dressing and of appearing punctually at the Prince's table.

That was his way of showing his independence; and the same dislike to seem to be led caused his separation from Haydn, whose pupil he was, though he always declared that he received *lessons*, but not *instruction*, from that great master. In 1794, therefore, he began to study counterpoint under Albrechtsberger; and from that period to the close of his life he continued to develop the wonderful talent which has made his name so famous.

About that time he made his only artistic tour, visiting Leipsic and Berlin, where he played several times at Court. It was there that he met with Prince Louis Ferdinand, the patron and pupil of Dussek, whose musical taste he acknowledged, and who proved this by his appreciation of the music of Beethoven.

Our Engraving is in illustration of one of those Court assemblies at which the composer played the principal part, and the Prince and his friends were delighted to be sympathetic listeners. Beethoven would never consent to "play second fiddle." After his return to Vienna a fashionable countess gave an entertainment to bring some famous amateurs and the artist together, when she greatly incensed the latter by not assigning him a place at the table of the nobility in the supper-room; for which, however, the Prince made some amends by afterwards giving a dinner where he seated the composer on his right, and the Countess on his left hand. Beethoven was politically an indomitable Republican, and, fostered as he was by the aristocracy, he would never swerve from preserving his independence. It was probably his Republican feeling that prompted him to accept the proposal of Bernadotte, who was Ambassador in Vienna in 1803, to compose a great musical work in honour of Napoleon. He laboured at it with all his energy. It was a masterpiece, full of the highest achievements of his genius. The completed score was about to be forwarded to the First Consul; the titlepage was headed "Buonaparte," at the bottom of the leaf was written "Luigi van Beethoven," and the author was considering the form of words that should link these extraordinary names, when he heard that Napoleon had assumed the crown of Emperor. En-

raged at this, as though it were a personal grievance, so entirely had he identified himself with the subject, he tore the intended titlepage to pieces, threw the manuscript of his outraged imaginings on the ground, and would not for many months allow the work to be named. It was subsequently purchased by Prince Lobkowitz, at whose residence it was first performed, and then received the title of "Sinfonia Eroica," with the superscription, "Per festeggiare il souvenire d'un gran uomo."

At that time he had for years been suffering from the terrible deafness which was so great a calamity to him during the rest of his life; but he continued to work and to give to the world the grand results of his studies and his genius. His infirmity, however, kept him from society, and told severely on his spirits. When he went abroad for his daily walk in the city, slowly, absorbed, almost wild as his appearance was, the people knew him and stood aside out of respect for the great musician.

Jealous, irritable, and capricious in temper, his infirmities and some family troubles increased his depression, and an unreasonable dread of poverty was among the shadows that fell on his later years. His fame, however, continued, and was everywhere appreciated; only a few days before his death, in 1826, £100 was sent him from the Philharmonic Society of London in answer to his request for pecuniary assistance; but he did not really need it, for property to ten times the amount was found among his effects, and his friends would have increased that amount again tenfold if it had been required to soothe the last days of a life of great gifts and honourable work.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 408.

##### BALLOT DEBATE LAUNCHED.

"THE Clerk will now proceed to read the orders of the day," said Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 22, about 5.30, whereupon Sir Thomas Erskine May rose and called out "Elections Parliamentary and Municipal Bill—Committee," and then the Right Hon. William Edward Forster lifted his hat, which action, being interpreted, meant, "I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair." Whereupon Mr. Speaker called out, "The question is, that I do now leave the chair." And thus the discussion upon the Ballot Bill, long expected, was launched. The first member to rise to speak on this question was Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, who wished to move certain instructions to the Committee. But him Mr. Speaker stopped. "The Committee have power to do what the honourable member wishes to have done; there is therefore no necessity for these instructions," said Mr. Speaker. You see, readers, every bill has a certain scope, and if a member wishes the Committee to deal with a subject beyond that scope he must get the House to give instructions empowering the Committee to deal with said subject. In this case the subject, bribery at elections, was within the scope of the bill, and therefore there was no necessity for an instruction. This matter settled, Mr. James Lowther rose to move an instruction—to wit, that the Committee should "have power to redistribute the seats now vacant by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Beverley, Bridgewater, Cashel, and Sligo for bribery." This matter was not within the scope of the bill, and therefore, if the thing were to be done, the House must empower the Committee to do it.

##### THE PRIME MINISTER'S INDISCRETION.

The debate upon Mr. Lowther's motion was short, and the proposal was peremptorily dismissed by a majority of 104. But an incident occurred in the debate which we must notice. Mr. Gladstone replied to Mr. Lowther's speech. Why did he do this? Mr. Forster has charge of the bill, and is for this occasion leader, and he ought to have answered Mr. Lowther. He has had the bill before him many months, and has, we may be sure, thoroughly mastered its contents to the minutest detail. Moreover, he has studiously watched the tactics of the Opposition, and is prepared to meet them at all points. In short, as seamen say, "he knows the ropes;" and if it be possible to steer his bark into port, he, and he only, is the man to do it. Why, then, with such an able pilot on board, did the Prime Minister thus, at starting, interfere? The only answer to this question is—it is his nature. He is impulsive, excitable, and sometimes even rash. On all occasions—whatever may be the subject before the House, and however competent the Minister who has the matter in hand may be—the Prime Minister will speak; and on this occasion, before Mr. Forster could rise, Mr. Gladstone impetuously rushed to the front, and, as was said by more than one, "put his foot into it." But to our incident. Mr. Gladstone, in one of his wordiest speeches, thus spoke:—"I am aware of no urgent reason why the House should, at this period, deal with this subject at all; and to deal with it in connection with this bill is a proposal recommended by no one circumstance of propriety." Good! (though, by-the-by, rather periphrastically expressed)—if he had but stopped there. He did not stop there, however, but must needs go on to expatiate and descend to particulars. "The matters connected with the Constitution," he added, "branch out into several parts. There is the great question of the franchise. Many of us think that great question may advantageously receive, at an early period, further attention. Then there is, too, the question of the redistribution of seats; and there is also that of boundaries. These are all very large questions; and, perhaps, hardly any of them have been settled entirely to the satisfaction of the House. Then why are we to force this particular subject now upon the House?" Angels and ministers of grace defend us! What a vista is opened before us! Why, it is another Reform Bill, as extensive, and perhaps even more revolutionary, than the last. Mr. Hardy might well say, as he subsequently did, that it made the Liberal party visibly shudder. Of course we know that some day these matters will have to be considered, and perhaps soon; but why, O imprudent Premier, hint at them now? If Mr. Forster, as he sat behind the Prime Minister, did not shudder, he must have been awfully vexed to see his leader thus, instead of smoothing the pathway for the bill, conjuring up difficulties.

##### DISRAELI DOWN UPON HIM.

Of course, the leader of the Opposition did not fail quickly to take advantage of this slip. Colonel French, an Irish member, after Mr. Gladstone had sat down, rose to utter a wail over the injustice done to Ireland by leaving the Irish seats vacant; and then Mr. Disraeli rose. He, with his keen and practised eye, had seen—no doubt with delight—how his great opponent was laying himself open, and now rises to deliver his meditated blow; and he delivered it artistically and with telling effect. His speech was in his best manner—terse, vigorous, compact: a speech, the like of which only he in the House can now deliver, and he only when he is excited; for he, like his antagonist, when he is not well braced up and excited, or when he has a bad case and has to prove the worse the better reason, can be, and at times is, loose, circumlocutory, and inconsequential. We cannot give the speech of the leader of the Opposition; our duty is to describe, not report. It must suffice our readers to learn that it told with force upon the House. The Conservatives cheered it loudly. The Liberals, who had not cheered Mr. Gladstone's announcement, seemed annoyed and vexed, as well they might be, by the imprudence of their leader. Mr. Gladstone, too, looked hot and uncomfortable, and, when Mr. Disraeli had finished, promptly rose "to repudiate and disclaim the statements and the announcements which the right hon. gentleman had made;" but he did not get much satisfaction by his disclaimer. The Conservatives laughed and groaned, and then the Liberal party was dumb. And now, before dismissing the subject, we must explain. We have not a doubt that all the things foreshadowed by Mr. Gladstone will come—nay, we will say more, they are inevitable; and, as the Prime Minister already foresees that, if his life should be spared, he will have to take these matters in hand, he is not censurable for that; but to hint at them now, with this great question of the ballot to settle, was very imprudent.

##### MR. CROSS.

Mr. Richard Assheton Cross really led the ball against this bill. What had hitherto been done was mere skirmishing—skirmishing, though, with a purpose. The time is short; and, if Mr. Lowther had gained his point, so much time might have been wasted that the Ballot Bill, here or in the Upper House, might have been endangered. Mr. Cross moved "that the House shall resolve itself into Committee upon the bill this day six months"—that is, not resolve itself into Committee at all. And now, who is Mr. Richard Assheton Cross? We will shortly tell our readers who he is. Mr. Cross is the man who, with Mr. Charles Turner, fought that desperate battle in 1868, in South-West Lancashire, against Mr. Gladstone and Mr. H. R. Grenfell, when the two last-named gentlemen were defeated and Mr. Cross was placed at the head of the poll. Mr. Cross, when he entered Parliament in 1868, was not a new member. He sat for Preston from March, 1857, to March, 1862. Mr. Cross fairly does not belong to the old English squires—least, Burke does not mention it in his "Landed Gentry." But Mr. Cross was educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He has also been called to the Bar, and for a time went the Northern Circuit. In the House of Commons Mr. Cross holds a very respectable position. He is a man of good, if not startling, ability, and is specially a man of business; as a chairman of committees he is notable for clearness of intellect, decision, and dispatch. Further, he can speak well in a plain, simple, even flowing, style—never rising to eloquence, and rarely sinking to dulness. In short, he is a speaker to whom you can listen without excitement and without impatience—a quiet, unimpassioned speaker, who, having something to say, can say it. His speech that night was acknowledged generally to be a good speech. The Conservatives thought it very able and unanswerable. But there was nothing new in it. How could there be anything new in a speech upon the ballot? This subject has been so thrashed out that not a corn remains in the straw. "The franchise is trust, ergo men ought to vote openly." "The ballot will not prevent bribery nor intimidation;" nay, "There is no intimidation now." "It will lead to personation which it will be impossible to discover." "It has been tried in America, tried in Australia, and found wanting." "It will encourage falsehood," and so on, and so on; all which we have heard before, usque ad nauseam. But, nevertheless, and this notwithstanding, the speech was a good speech; and, as to originality, no speaker was original, and nobody would or could be original, were the debate to last for a month.

##### A CONSERVATIVE IN FAVOUR OF THE BALLOT.

After Mr. Cross's speech the debate flowed on for several hours sluggishly, like a slowly-creeping river meandering through a marsh. There was, however, one remarkable speech—to wit, that delivered by Mr. Baillie Cochrane: not, though, for its eloquence, for Mr. Baillie Cochrane is not eloquent; nor for its originality, for no originality ever comes from the hon. member for the Isle of Wight. What, then, made Mr. Baillie Cochrane's speech remarkable? Why, simply this. Mr. Baillie Cochrane is a Conservative of the most obstructive type; but he supports the ballot, and for this reason: he has discovered, to his surprise, that the working classes are Conservative, and that if you give them the ballot they will vote for Conservative candidates. Mr. Disraeli, in 1867, persuaded his followers that the lower strata of society are Conservative, that the Demos is not democratic. Mr. Baillie Cochrane says he has examined these strata, and finds that it is so. This was the remarkable (and the very remarkable) feature in his speech.

##### MR. PLUNKET.

After dinner the debate became a little more lively. Mr. Stansfeld made a closely-reasoned speech. Mr. Leathem, of course, was lively, but he did not flash and sparkle, as he is wont to do, evoking loud cheers, and setting the House in a roar. The heavy atmosphere seemed to press even upon the lively member for Huddersfield. The Hon. Mr. Plunket wound up the debate, and about him and his speech a few words. Heralded by a reputation for oratory, Mr. Plunket came into the House in 1870, and in that year he made his maiden effort and sustained his reputation. His speech was excellent, and but for a slight stuttering and a fatal habit of dropping his voice at the end of his sentences, we decided that he might have been an effective Parliamentary debater. Some of the Irish members spoke of him in their extravagant, enthusiastic way, as if the Plunket family had sent in another great orator (this gentleman is Lord Plunket's grandson); but history rarely repeats itself in this way. But Mr. Plunket, like others whom we have known, could not keep to the level he had attained. Since then he has spoken several times, but not remarkably well; and on Thursday week his speech must, as a whole, be pronounced failure. The reasoning was inconsequential; the style was diluted. He held the House for a time, because all were expecting to hear something good; but when nothing particular came attention flagged, then ominous murmurings were heard, and the speaker's stuttering became more marked. He so dropped his voice at the end of his sentences that he was inaudible, and when at length he sat down, though his friends gave him a cheer, all felt relieved. And now, why this failure? The reason is not far to seek. Mr. Plunket gave more thought to his maiden speech than he did to this; and then he was, when he first spoke, under a wholesome, restraining dread of the House. What he had to say he said in words few and well-chosen. But in this last oration his style, as we have said, was diluted. He spoke for an hour and a half. If he had compressed his style, all that was really valuable might have been said in half the time and with far more effect. Would that speakers would learn that, as in mechanics, so in speaking, if you want force you must compress your power! Mr. Plunket, though, has good stuff in him, and has proved that he can bring it out with effect. He probably has got somewhat demoralised by listening to the loose talk of the House for a year, which, in truth, is enough to spoil any speaker. Nothing, indeed, can be more enervating; and, to our minds, it is getting worse and worse. Here ends the first night's debate.

##### MR. HENRY JAMES.

And the second night's, on Monday, was very much like unto it; indeed, worse. The debate lasted nearly seven hours, and not a speech was delivered which was worth the time we had to expend to listen to it. Mr. Henry James, Q.C., opened the adjourned debate, and from him we expected something good. But, though his speech was well-ordered, eloquent enough, or at least fluent, it was that of an accomplished forensic advocate—what we call here a good, lawyer-like speech. Mr. James, though, made one good point. Mr. Plunket told us, with a shudder, that if we give the Irish the ballot they will send to Parliament seventy, eighty, ninety—the Conservative horror culminating as his numbers mounted—Nationalists into the House. "Well," said Mr. James, "whatever may be the consequences, I fearlessly claim for the Irish people freedom of election in choosing their representatives." This argument is good, but weakly put. Fancy how Roebuck would have pushed it home! We think we see him now, and hear him speak in manner following:—"So, then, the Irish people are not represented. The priests are represented in this House and the landlords, but not the people, albeit this is the House of Commons. The Irish commons are not represented. And why not? The hon. member shall answer. Because they have not the ballot. Then they ought to have it, must have it. In their name I demand it." In this or some similar but more forcible way would Mr. Roebuck have pushed his argument home.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS have received a receipt from the London School Board requiring them to pay to the Bank of England, as the treasurers of the School Board, on or before Aug. 1 next, the sum of £5069 7s. 4d. (based on a rental of £2,581,007), being the apportioned amount for defraying the expenses of the board up to March 25 last, and, if necessary, requiring the same to be raised by a rate.

## Imperial Parliament.

### FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House passed the Pensions Commutation Bill through Committee, read the Tanned Charities Bill the second time, and passed its final stage, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870) Amendment Bill.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting Mr. HAYLAND-BURKE moved an address to the Crown in favour of giving free access to carriage traffic for the House of Lords by way of Constitution-hill. The motion was opposed by Mr. GLADSTONE, who, however, promised to consider the subject; and, upon being pressed to a division, was negatived by 89 to 61.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and agreed to several votes for the Civil Service.

### MONDAY, JUNE 26.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House, which sat only for a short time, merely transacted formal business.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE BALLOT BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Ballot Bill was resumed by Mr. H. JAMES, who admitted that the abstract arguments in favour of the change were not sufficient to recommend it, and set himself, therefore, to prove that it was the best, indeed the only practical, remedy for bribery and undue influence. It was on the last that he laid most stress, because he believed bribery and treating to be on the decrease, and there never had been an election at which these offences had been so rare as at the last. With regard to undue influence, he appealed to the experience of every member who had fought a borough at the last election whether men had not been reduced to starvation because they had voted according to their consciences; and he referred to the fact that most of the Conservative borough members for Lancashire had become converts to the ballot. It was impossible to define, to detect, and therefore to punish this offence of undue influence, and it naturally grew commensurately with the decrease of bribery. The ballot, however, would not only put an end to undue influence, but it would assist and increase the legitimate influence of education and persuasion by the protection it gave the voter.

Mr. G. HARDY asked for some explanation of the reasons, beyond mere argument, which had induced those who, as colleagues and followers of Sir R. Peel and Lord Palmerston, had so often opposed the ballot, to unite now with the Radicals in support of it. Admitting that measures for securing peace and tranquillity at elections were needed, he maintained that bribery and undue influence were decreasing, and denounced the ballot vigorously as cowardly, and tending to selfishness, hypocrisy, and lying. The whole argument on which it rested was that men are guided by their interests, and not by their opinions, and it would deteriorate the constituents by destroying the influence of public opinion. It would not secure complete secrecy, for it made no attempt to check personation, and certain kinds of intimidation were entirely untouched by it. Finally, he objected to the bill as it unsettled and reopened the whole question of reform, and would lead directly to universal suffrage.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON retorted Mr. Hardy's taunt by suggesting that conversions on the ballot had not been more rapid than certain conversions about household suffrage; and as to the imputations of cowardice and hypocrisy, he anticipated men would cease to trouble themselves about how their neighbours voted as soon as even it became impossible to a certain extent, and all motives for concealment would in time disappear. He admitted that on certain points there would be a loss by the abandonment of open voting—for instance, the advantage of being put on the scent of bribery by knowing how a man had voted would be lost; but the balance in favour of the ballot was very considerable. Bribery and personation would be just as capable of proof, and the coarser forms of intimidation would be positively put an end to. In regard to Ireland, the Marquis declared that there was no country which needed the ballot more, and this he enforced by describing the violent scenes at the Sligo and Drogheda elections, and said the eighty or ninety Nationalist members with whom the House was threatened would be preferable to the present state of things. As to the impotency of the ballot to prevent bribery, the Marquis pointed out that the Judges would still continue to hold their inquiries, and that all the present means of repressing it would still continue in force.

Mr. B. HOPPES denounced the bill as a piece of jocular legislation, since it was founded on no necessity and had no more worthy motive than to provide the party of progress with a cry. The circumstances, political and social, of the Australian colonies differed so much from our own that no argument could be drawn from their experience; and though he approved the provisions for improving the procedure at elections, such as the abolition of nomination day, he maintained that there was no need to be in a hurry with this pet crotchet of a knot of philosophers.

Mr. MCLURE, though theoretically in favour of open voting, if all men were independent, supported the ballot to put a stop to landlord coercion.

Mr. LIDDELL examined the evidence from Australia, contending that it proved that extinction of all party spirit, instability of public opinion, and political immorality of representatives were the inevitable products of the ballot. He condemned it as destructive of all influence, as a democratic measure, and an insult to the independent voters.

Mr. PLATT supported the ballot because it would eliminate and render powerless the rowdy and turbulent element of the working classes—the men whose coercion of their fellows and the small tradesmen class was quite as objectionable as the intimidation of landlords and employers. Mr. R. TORRENS narrated how he, the leader of the Conservative party in South Australia, had been converted to the ballot by experience of its efficacy in curing the evils of our electoral system—bribery, intimidation, and violence. He insisted, however, that the ballot was useless unless it were perfectly secret; and held, therefore, that the scrutiny was unnecessary.

Dr. BALL maintained, on the other hand, that the experience of the ballot in the Australian colonies, which were limited in their extent and were not disturbed by any questions of vital interest, furnished no reason why Parliament should suddenly change its mind. The ballot, he argued, was utterly unfit for this nation and unsuited to the circumstances of the time. This particular bill would not affect the influence of superiors over inferiors; it did not touch bribery at all; and, on the reasoning by which Mr. Gladstone justified his conversion, it would lead directly to universal suffrage.

Mr. MAGUIRE supported the ballot as a protection to the humbler class of voters, the necessity for which was amply demonstrated by the last election. Mr. Maguire avowed himself a member of the large and increasing party which, while loyal to the Throne and earnestly anxious for the union and prosperity of the empire, desired to have Irish business done at home on the Federal principle; and pledged himself to take the opinion of the House on this policy early next Session, and he held out a strong hope that when the ballot had passed the Roman Catholic clergy would withdraw from politics.

The debate was adjourned until Thursday on the motion of Mr. Bentinck.

### TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House read the third time and passed the Dogs Bill, the Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill, and the Pensions Commutation Bill. The Tanned Charities Bill went through Committee; and the Select Committees on the Burials Bill was nominated by Lord Beauchamp.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting a discussion took place with respect to the correspondence between Mr. E. Barry, the late consulting architect of the Houses of Parliament, and the Chief Commissioner of Works, in the course of which some smart parades of arms took place between Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. Cowper-Temple, and other members. In the course of the discussion Mr. Ayrton excited a good deal of horror among some hon. gentlemen by speaking of St. Stephen's crypt as "the vault;" but at last he contrived to turn the laugh against his critics by the statement that up to the time of the Reformation—which he had already hinted was as a decided unconserative and, indeed, Radical measure, distasteful to Mr. Hope—this apartment was called "St. Mary's-in-the-Vault," and that when the Reformation abolished St. Mary there remained nothing but the vault, which had subsequently been a coal cellar, then a dining-room for the Speaker, and was now totally useless, though considerable sums had been spent in "bedizening" it with gold and silver. Finally, the House, in Committee, voted numerous sums of money for the Civil Service.

At the evening sitting attention was called to the subject of private-bill legislation by Mr. Fine, who asked for a select Committee of Inquiry; but the motion was opposed by Mr. Dodson, the Chairman of Committees. About half-past ten the House was counted out.

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

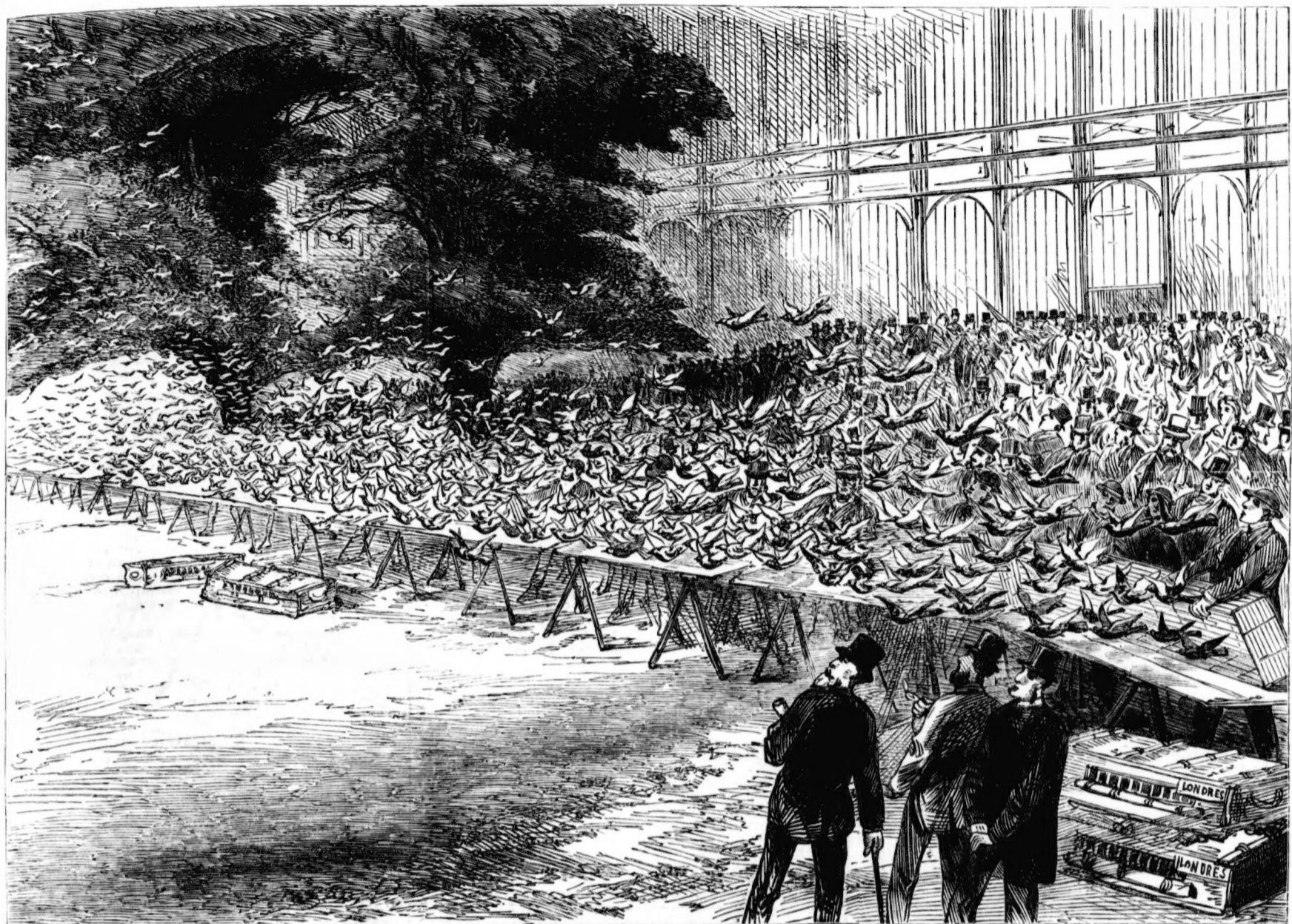
#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The sitting was distinguished by the number of "innocents" that were slaughtered, not less than four orders being discharged, and the bills withdrawn relating to the Middlesex registration of deeds, railway companies, patents for inventions, and faculty pews in parish churches. The Burials





LATE EVENTS IN FRANCE : RECEPTION AT THE HOUSE OF M THIERS IN VERSAILLES.—(SEE PAGE 413.)



FLIGHT OF CARRIER PIGEONS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



THE NEW ALBERT BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

### ROSES, PIGEONS, AND GYMNASTICS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Our national emblem owes a good deal to the Crystal Palace Company. Previous to the removal of the first International Exhibition building from Hyde Park to Sydenham nothing worth the name of rose show had ever been held in the metropolis—indeed, it may be said in England. It was in the Crystal Palace that the first exhibition of the several then existing varieties of our national flower took place. To the encouragement given by the Crystal Palace proprietor may be traced much of the impetus which has of late years been given to floriculture in this country; and to the same source, in conjunction, of course, with the Botanic and Horticultural Societies, may be attributed the accomplishment of the gratifying fact that English nurserymen have become able not only to compete with the foreigner in the production of new formations and tints in our favourite flower, but to almost beat the foreigner altogether out of the field. The nurserymen of this country have now succeeded in adding to the list of new roses some of the best varieties as yet discovered. This was strikingly observable at the great rose show of the season, held, last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace. Close upon 5000 roses of all the newest and most approved blooms and tints were arranged on stands stretching the whole length of the awninged nave. It has been often said, and it deserves to be said again and again, that there is no place better adapted for a flower show than the Crystal Palace. One may go further, and say that probably there never will be any better place for a flower show. The palace is itself a monster glass conservatory—nothing like it anywhere. When the nave, covered in by an awning and lined with the choicest and richest of plants and very respectable specimens of statuary, and when down the centre is to be seen a long array of flowers, grown in England, that might well bear comparison with the horticultural productions of any country under the sun, there is no such promenade in the world. At least, so thought the numerous visitors last Saturday, among whom the foreign element was very extensively represented. There was no seeing a flower between two and four o'clock. John Bull and the foreigner had to gain their way, if they wanted to see the show during these hours, through a dense mass of the living roses of England. Along the whole length on both sides the masculine foot had to thread its way over—and, it is to be feared, in more than one instance, through—sumptuous gauzy and silky and no end of other costly and tender materials. If John Bull was proud at finding all the newest and choicest specimens of his dear rose—the production of his own favourite nurserymen, such as Messrs. Paul and Son, Cheshunt; Mr. J. Keynes, of Salisbury; and Mr. J. Walker, of Thame—his pride must have been greatly intensified when he noticed the sensation which the fair owners of the trampled and otherwise more seriously damaged long-skirted dresses created among the foreign element. Taking it all in all, the show was a great success. The display was large, and, what was better, it was remarkable for a greater number of new varieties than usual. Perhaps no rose show has ever been so well attended. In connection with the roses there was a fine exhibition of table decorations.

Pigeons played a prominent part in the day's exhibition, though in a way very different from that in which they figure at Hurstingham. A pigeon concours is a thing well known on the Continent, especially in Belgium. Nowhere in Europe, perhaps, has the pigeon been paid more attention than in Belgium. A society exists there which can boast of being the possessors of as many as 15,000 trained birds. As is usual with everything novel, the Crystal Palace is first in the field, and through its instrumentality a pigeon concours promises to become a British institution. The first fete of this description that has ever been given in this country—at least the first of any magnitude—came off last Saturday. Large flat wire cages, almost covered with green baize, were ranged along about half one of the front terraces, sufficient of an opening being left in front to get a peep at the pigeons inside. Behind each of these cages a man was stationed, with his hand resting on the top of the cage before him, and ready for the word of command. When everything was ready a bell was rung, and immediately the officials swept the walk in front of the cages clear of all the gentlefolk who had been prying into the private goings on of the little imprisoned messengers. The terrace was roped off so as not to interfere with the coming flight. It was said that there were upwards of 600 birds in the cages, most of them of the same varieties, and some of them the identical birds employed during the Franco-German war for the transport of messages. A few English pigeons were also included, so as to see how they would act when in their native element with foreigners. The length of the course was to Belgium. Arrangements had been made to telegraph the arrival of the carriers at several stations on the Continent where it was expected they would stop. For the accomplishment of this feat prizes had been provided. Two bronze medals were presented to the manager of the society and the manager of the palace. At a signal from Mr. Tegetmeier the covering on each cage was removed, and a capital start was effected. All the birds were liberated almost simultaneously. A peculiarity of flight was easily observable to those acquainted with pigeon flying. After ascending to a great height, most of the birds keeping close company, they seemed to pause on one spot, as if they were taking the bearings of the country, and, after some apparent converse with each other, they one and all made off in great haste in the direction most likely to take them home.

The annual fete of the German Gymnastic Society also took place at the palace the same day. It was held on the floor of the great transept, immediately in front of the Handel orchestra. There was an immense attendance of visitors. The Handel orchestra, the whole of the transept, the surrounding galleries, and every available seeing place, were crammed. One hundred and fifty of the most expert gymnasts of the society went through their various exercises and feats, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves elicited general plaudits. The display was carried out under the direction of Mr. Schweizer, the master of gymnasts. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey, performed during the exercises, and at its conclusion a selection of German popular choral music was given by the friends of the society.

### GLASGOW ALBERT BRIDGE.

A NEW bridge, crossing the river Clyde at Hutchesontown, and called the Albert Bridge, has just been opened. At one time it was intended that the occasion should be marked by some public ceremonial, and the authorities were in communication with Royalty on the subject; but latterly this idea was abandoned, and the bridge was opened without any formality whatever. The Act for its erection was passed in 1866, but building operations were not commenced till 1868. The new structure is carried over the river in three spans instead of five, as in the case of the other bridges over the Clyde; and, in order to place the foundations beyond any danger arising from the alteration of the river bed, they have been carried right down through the sand so as to rest upon the hard substratum at a depth of 80 ft. This portion of the undertaking was effected by means of sunk cylinders. Each cylinder was 10 ft. in diameter, and after the interior had been excavated it was filled in with concrete, formed of sand and hydraulic mortar, which hardens into one solid pillar. The upper portions of the cylinders, which are 12 ft. in diameter, are built in with solid ashlar, and upon these the piers of masonry are founded. Into the interior of each pier ponderous iron beams are built, and these receive the weight of the malleable iron girders which form the arches of the bridge. The structure greatly resembles the new Blackfriars Bridge, London, and is said to be not inferior to it both in elegance and substantiality. The Clyde is now spanned by no fewer than eight bridges. Of these two are suspension and two railway bridges. The first bridge was thrown across the river in 1342, when the population of Glasgow was only 2000;

when the Broomielaw Bridge was built, in 1768, the population had increased to 30,000. Up till 1830 these were the only means of communication between the opposite banks of the Clyde. In 1874 the pontages at present exacted on the bridges over the Clyde will altogether cease, the expense of their maintenance being afterwards included in the general rating of the city.

### THE LOUNGER.

FOR several years, in Lord Palmerston's days, ever as the vote for the Alderney fortifications turned up, Mr. Baxter, according to notice given, led an attack upon the expenditure upon these fortifications; and always Lord Palmerston would rise and, in his bouncing way, defend this expenditure; and when the division-bell rang an obsequious majority would pour in and carry the vote. But now times are changed. Lord Palmerston is in his grave, the days of obsequious majorities are gone, and, by a whirl of Fortune's wheel, Mr. Baxter is on the Treasury bench, and on Tuesday had to announce that no more money would be expended on Alderney Harbour. Such strange changes does the whirligig of Time bring about! Then there is, too, Mr. Ayrton. In the Palmerstonian days Mr. Ayrton sat below the gangway, and was a severe and pertinacious critic of administrative expenditure. Now he, too, is an administrator, and, like Mr. Baxter, is carrying out the economy which he recommended when he sat below the gangway. This is as it should be; but it is, Mr. Editor, something new in the land; for men, in past times, when they changed their places used to change their minds. On Tuesday morning Ayrton, tied to the official stake, was, according to due arrangements made, again baited. It was a capital spectacle. There were Mr. Beresford-Hope, the ardent friend of Barry, that "eminent architect," and, now Layard is gone, chief and leader of our dilettanti in the House, with his eccentric rhetoric, which he delivers with such Batavian grace; ex-First Commissioner William Temple-Cowper, and ex-First Commissioner Lord John Manners, both jealous of the reputation for economy and promptitude achieved by Mr. Ayrton, which they no doubt feel is a censure of their own extravagance and dilatoriness. Ayrton was quite prepared, and certainly returned to his assailants as good as they gave. But he was too acrid and cynical. He should not have so scorchingly called their pet crypt, which they so elaborately restored, a vault; for it is a very beautiful specimen of Early English architecture, which we ought to preserve. But Mr. Ayrton was right in denouncing the cost; that was extravagant and unnecessary. The crypt ought not to have been "restored," but simply repaired; then it would have looked like an ancient crypt, and reminded us that six centuries have passed away since the first stone of it was laid. Now it looks so new that it is hardly possible to imagine it so old. It is a beautiful chamber, but no longer venerable. Again; I do not believe that it was ever before so gorgeously coloured as it now is. Mr. Wm. Cowper-Temple said it was; but, his authority notwithstanding, I take the liberty to doubt it.

The rumour still holds that the Conservative Lords mean to throw out the Army Bill. But, if I were a betting man, I would take an even bet that they will not. Many of them have the will and the courage, but I doubt their power. I cannot believe that a majority of the Lords can be persuaded to do anything so insane. Some of the people in authority think that they will throw out the Ballot Bill, but not the Army Bill: certainly, not both. That would be temerity rather perilous. If they are determined to throw out one of these measures, I should say it will be the Ballot Bill. That, they may argue, can wait; but I think they will pass both. Mr. Forster, I hear, does not hope to carry all his bill. He will, I fancy, be satisfied if he can carry the ballot clauses, and that clause which throws the expenses of hustings, &c., upon the ratepayers. The Government hopes to get the third reading taken on Monday; and, though there is a formidable-looking amendment to be moved by Mr. Graves, of Liverpool, it is the general opinion that the division will come off that night. Supply is not backward; over fifty votes have been passed within the last week, and it is now believed that Parliament will be prorogued at about the usual time.

A curious blunder happened on Tuesday night. About ten o'clock an hon. member moved that the House be counted, whereupon, after the usual two minutes had elapsed, Mr. Speaker counted and found there were thirty-nine members, who, with himself, made the requisite forty; but he did not say, or was not heard to say, forty. All that was heard was thirty-nine; and a number of members, hearing thirty-nine, and not forty, announced from the chair, rushed tumultuously out of the House. The messenger, seeing this, gave the usual signal to the door-keeper; he, of course, rang his bells and shouted, as his custom is, "Who goes home?" The reporters, too, began to pack up their papers, and the Sergeant-at-Arms started for the table to take away the mace. But Mr. Speaker did not move, and Mr. Whalley was on his legs. Here was a sell! But it did not much matter. Another member promptly moved a count, and then, as half the members had gone, the thing was easily done.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The English houses have been silent for some time past—not crushed, I trust, by the foreign artists, but content with programmes which will either carry them through the summer or be sufficient until the noise of closing doors is heard in several quarters soon. It is quite certain there must be a slamming before long. Meanwhile, the Comédie attracts all the intellectual playgoers of the metropolis; Mr. Hollingshead promises a French company on Saturday, giving, among many other good things, the "Chanson de Fortunio," and containing some admirable artists; while M. Raphael Felix has produced at the Lyceum the original version of "Falstaff," with M. Dupuis, M. Léonie, Mesdames Zalma Boufar, and Van Gheen, and an excellent opéra-bouffe company. All the French houses are doing extremely well, and the others as well as can be expected.

I shall have something to say concerning Mr. Edmund Falconer's Irish drama at the PRINCESS'S on another occasion. It is quite certain that Mr. Falconer has the sympathies of the public, and "Peep o' Day" is not forgotten, notwithstanding those two celebrated nights of disaster at Her Majesty's and at the Lyceum. Some indefatigable gentleman has, with infinite pain, collected the names of all who were bold enough to sit out the whole of "Oonagh," far into one Sunday morning, long after gasmen and carpenters, and scene-shifters, and box-keepers had dozed off to sleep or gone home in despair. The list contains about a dozen names, and it is proposed to form a club in memory of that most enjoyable night. I always pride myself on being one of the luckiest of playgoers, and some day I shall write an article on the sensation failures of the last dozen years. Think what I have witnessed! I was at the Royalty the night Mr. Robert Romer played Othello with grave intention, and nearly killed his friends with laughter. I was at the Princess's the night Mr. Vining and Mr. Tomline had a short and decisive dialogue as to the propriety or impropriety of "Never Too Late to Mend." I was at "Oonagh" at her Majesty's, and at "Monte Christo" at the Adelphi. I assisted at "Innisfallen" at the Lyceum, and at the Globe when a nobleman's play was produced and a manageress strangely forgot herself. These are evenings not to be forgotten. If I live long enough, I shall be looked upon as a great personage some day, from having seen all these things, and most probably I shall be exhibited in a caravan.

Those who like panoramas and wish their memories refreshed up concerning the events of the first siege of Paris should go and see the Pantoscope at the EGYPTIAN HALL. The panorama itself is capitally painted by leading French and American artists, and principally in distemper. The effect is admirable. A descriptive lecture is given by Mr. Heywood Harrison, while songs, overtures, and relics from the siege contribute to the amusement and interest

of the entertainment. The pantoscope is certainly well worth seeing.

### BIRKBECK INSTITUTE.

The performance of Messrs. Taylor and Dubourg's comedy, "New Men and Old Acres," and Mr. Maddison Morton's farce, "Whitebait at Greenwich," constituted the entertainment at the Birkbeck Institution on Wednesday last. So soon as one club displays a little originality in selecting for representation a play that has not hitherto been included in the amateur repertory, all the other companies immediately produce the same piece, until one is sick and tired of seeing it. A few weeks back "New Men and Old Acres" was acted at the Cavendish Rooms; now the Birkbeck Amateurs have done it; and before many months have passed I expect to hear of it being played at every unlicensed Thespian temple in London. On the whole, the rehearsals had received more attention than usual. Samuel Brown, in Mr. Cuthbert's hands, was the most melancholy and sleepy individual imaginable; and Mr. E. Brown, as Mr. Bunter, was not happy—there was too much low comedy about the impersonation. Mr. Weaver was Berthold Blasenbalg; his German accent was excellent. Marmaduke Vavasour, Bertie Fitzurse, and Secker were well played by Messrs. Douglas, Wright, and Willoughby. Miss K. Lewis's Lilian Vavasour was unequal. When Miss Lewis has had a little more practice on the stage and has succeeded in slightly toning down her exuberance of spirit she will be able to play the part much more effectively. Mrs. Douglas made an admirable Lady Vavasour, and Miss A. Saegert was an interesting Fanny Bunter. Miss Worrell's Mrs. Bunter was unnecessarily exaggerated. Messrs. Nill, Crispin, Williams, and Higgins supported the minor parts.

### THE COBDEN CLUB.

EARL GRANVILLE was the chairman and principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which was held at the Ship, at Greenwich, last Saturday evening. About 250 were present.

Earl Granville, in proposing the Queen's health, remarked that the only complaint he had ever heard against her Majesty referred to the fact that, in the hour of her bereavement and affliction, she had not been as much among her people as their loyalty and affection led them to desire. He added:—"I have regretted, for great and national reasons, that Mr. Cobden always resisted the acceptance of official life, and I regret it in connection with this toast, because I believe it would have given the Queen an opportunity of knowing him and of liking him, as she has his illustrious friend and fellow labourer, John Bright. I don't know whether it is out of place for me to say that, during Whitsuntide, when in attendance on her Majesty at Balmoral, I had the immense pleasure of receiving from him a communication written with his usual spirit, and talking of his recovery as being very near. I communicated the fact to her Majesty, who desired me at once to telegraph to Mr. Bright that, if he thought it prudent in regard to his health, she hoped he would come and spend two or three days in retirement at Balmoral." In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Cobden Club," the noble Earl defined Mr. Cobden's principles as consisting in devotion to perfect liberty in things political, in things religious, and in things material. I believe (he said) almost every question which he raised, whether of over-taxation for purposes not required, of removing legal restrictions on the sale of land, or of maintaining peaceful relations with other countries—all might be brought back to the feeling which he entertained for unrestricted liberty, without license, in everything. Referring to a letter from M. Michel Chevalier, in which the distinguished French economist remarked on the pain which would have been excited in Cobden's mind both by the great war which is now happily closed and by the threat that the treaty in which he took such interest is likely to suffer in some degree, Lord Granville observed:—"With regard to Mr. Cobden I quite admit that in respect of the events of last year there is much that would have pained and grieved him deeply. I do not believe there is a single thing which has occurred, or is likely to occur, which can weaken in us the conviction how right, how wise, and how good he was. It is not for me to speak of the events of the war which has just closed, or to try to describe the causes which led to it; but I can say that it is to me a feeling of inexpressible relief that I am now standing between two gentlemen, one representing that great nation France, the other that great nation Germany, and that they are at peace instead of being at strife, as they were a short time ago. Perhaps I may be now allowed to say something with regard to ourselves and certain morals which, I think, we can draw. I think it was Cobden who stated that, upon the whole, he thought we were the most combative race in existence. I entirely share that opinion. I think we show it in almost every way. There is something in our nature which requires the stimulus of an obstacle. Whether it is competition in commerce or in any other good thing, we require that stimulus before we put out one half of our power. I would instance it in another respect—the marvellous power of grubbing which we possess. By our knowledge of the art and by our continuous practice, we have obtained nearly all the good things which belong to the nation. I am happy to say I think we have profited immensely by the labour of Cobden and others, in their appeals to our good sense to consider what our duty is in great events, such as wars. There is always a concurrent feeling that war in itself is not only a great calamity, but a great crime." The noble Earl believed, he said, that there was hardly a man in England who did not deeply regret the beginning of the late war, and who did not wish that it might be prevented. The general feeling of Englishmen, however, was that the course of her Majesty's Government ought to be that of a strict and honourable neutrality:—"I am not aware—being a member of that Government, and belonging to the Foreign Office, it is possibly presumptuous for me to say so—but even after the events, coming in very rapid succession as they did, with many surprises, I am not aware of her Majesty's Government having departed in one single iota from the strictness and from the honour of the neutrality which the country desired them to maintain. And yet at times, as we read the account of those marvellous events, and as we heard all sorts of military prowess and of military calamities, there grew up a certain uneasy, indefinite feeling that we ought to be doing something, though we did not exactly know what that particular thing was. Dignitaries of the Church wrote little tales for school children, sold not by tens or hundreds, but by tens of thousands, and which, however amusing they might be, appeared to me to contain only one moral, and that was that it was disgraceful and humiliating for this country to conduct itself industriously and peacefully while any other two nations were fighting, and while one, as always must happen, was not so successful as the other. I am bound to say that in some of the speeches and writings there seemed to be a feeling that war was in itself such a desirable thing that there was almost a want of ingenuity and skill in her Majesty's Government in not managing to involve us in a war, which I believe in my conscience would have been of no use to either one party or the other, but which would infallibly have involved the whole of Europe in that dreadful calamity, and would have prolonged and increased the miseries and sacrifices of the two great friendly nations which were concerned. I rejoice to think that I believe all those feelings have passed away; but at the time I did sometimes feel regret that some man of the independent position and weight of Richard Cobden was not alive to put before the country in the manner which he knew so well how to do the common-sense and the reasons of the matter." Speaking on the French treaty, Lord Granville said:—"No definite proposal has been made to us. Whenever any such proposal is made it will be received with the most friendly consideration on the part of her Majesty's Government, with real anxiety to be of use to France in her present temporary, I hope—state of depression. There are several

alternatives which my colleagues may direct me to take; but there is one thing I do not believe they will wish me to do, and I feel sure it would have been contrary to the wishes of Mr. Cobden, and that is, to renew negotiations for a fresh treaty of commerce based upon a retrograde principle." In a concluding reference to the Treaty of Washington, the noble Earl said he believed that what the High Joint Commissioners had effected they had effected in the interest of America, but still more in the interest of this country. Above all, he thought they had done a good work in setting an example of the way in which dissensions which might be the commencement of quarrels between great nations should be settled; that, instead of each being absolute judge in its own cause—a thing, as Mr. Cobden said, which is unknown in private life—they should endeavour as much as possible, first, by peaceful negotiation, and, secondly, by arbitration, when possible, to settle differences in a way which leaves nothing behind it but feelings of friendship, peace, and goodwill.

Sir L. Mallet responded to the toast; and then Lord Acton proposed "Our Foreign Guests," which was responded to by M. Arles Dufour, Mr. George Bansen, and Mr. Hugh McCulloch, of the United States. M. Dufour in his speech expressed his belief that in his present state of existence Mr. Cobden must suffer in seeing the misfortunes of that France towards which he felt so warmly. Above all, he must suffer in seeing her about to return to those barbarous principles of protection from which he thought he had largely contributed to deliver her for ever. He was well aware, indeed, both of the strength and the weakness of a people who, under the influence of an idea, are capable of advancing with giant strides, but also at times of retrograding with almost equal rapidity. Still (said M. Dufour) I doubt whether his logical mind could have conceived so sudden a change. The men who are now accidentally at the head of affairs in France have (M. Dufour continued) learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

The Marquis of Ripon, who acknowledged a toast to "The Treaty with America," proposed by Mr. McCulloch, said that treaty was not a triumph for either side, still less was it a humiliation:—"It is an equal contract between two friendly peoples. But if that be true of its character for the past, it has a character and value of far greater importance in its relations to the future. In those new expositions, if new they be, of international law that the treaty contains, and which are new at least in their solemn consecration by our diplomatic instrument, there lie embodied the sure foundation of a system which, though I believe it to be equally advantageous to the United States and to this country, is undoubtedly most advantageous to that country which runs the greatest risk of being most frequently belligerent, and which, therefore, if we are to judge of the future by the past, are likely to be more advantageous to us than they are to the other party. But it is not upon the ground of interest alone that I would, before this assembly, rest the claims of that instrument. It seems to me that far above all other considerations which lead me to believe we were fully justified in appending our names to that treaty on behalf of England was this, that it contains an embodiment of a principle of the highest value to the world at large. Doubtless we have heard on other occasions of arbitrations about small and almost unknown islands and other insignificant matters; but, if I mistake not, this is the first occasion upon which two great and proud nations, equally tenacious of their honour and their interests, have been found to agree upon questions so closely touching those interests and that honour as to lay them all, one by one, before impartial and freely-chosen arbitrators. It seems to me that there is in that treaty the embodiment of a great principle, the adoption of which would have been hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the illustrious man whose name this club bears."

**NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL**—The summer presentations of prizes at our great public schools are amongst the pleasantest gatherings of the season. They are alike most interesting to pupils and parents. One of these meetings took place on Friday, June 23, when the medals and prizes won by the successful pupils of the North London Collegiate School (Principal and Head Master, the Rev. C. W. Williams, D.D.) were distributed in St. George's Hall, before a numerous audience. The Earl of Dartmouth was in the chair, and Mrs. Lewis (wife of Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P.) presented the medal given by the members for Marylebone. After the award of the prizes, scenes were capitally enacted from German, French, and English dramas, amid the plaudits of the audience.

**THE DUKE OF PERIGNY ON FRENCH AFFAIRS.**—The Duke of Perigny declined to be a candidate for a seat in the Assembly for the reason that nothing can issue from it but another experiment in the way of naturalising English Parliamentary institutions in France. Not only does the Duke of Perigny consider this impossible, but he believes the attempt to be full of danger. Democratic Imperialism he thinks the only régime for such a country as France. If the new attempt fails, and fails in the hands of one who understands and believes in Parliamentarianism like M. Thiers, it will be "because this system—this mode of government—is decidedly opposed to the genius of our race, and then the country will again, I doubt not, call for another mode of government, which, as long as it was in its purity and faithfulness to its principles, gave to France years of greatness and of prosperity."

**THE NEW M.P. FOR WESTMEATH.**—Mr. Patrick James Smyth, of Correguina, near Bawnboy, in the county of Cavan, who has just been returned to Parliament in the National and Independent interest, as one of the members for the county of Westmeath, in the room of Mr. William Fullard Urquhart, deceased, is a son of the late Mr. James Smyth, of Dublin, by Anne, daughter of Mr. James Bruton, of Portane, in the county of Meath. He was born in the year 1823, and was educated at the Royal Catholic College at Clongowes Wood, under the Jesuit Fathers. He was called to the Irish Bar at Dublin, in 1848. As our readers are aware, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the city of Waterford, on a casual vacancy arising last year, when he was defeated by Mr. R. Bernal Osborne, by a small majority. Mr. Smith married, in the year 1856, Jeanie Myers, daughter of the late Mr. John Ryan, of Hobart Town, Tasmania.

**ORDNANCE SURVEY.**—The annual Ordnance Survey report, which has been presented to Parliament, shows the progress of the survey in the three kingdoms in the year 1870. The Director-General, Major-General Sir H. James, states also that 500 photostichographic copies of the Black-Letter Prayer Book of 1636 have been printed; owing to remarkably fine weather the whole work was finished within a year. The Ordnance Survey of Simla is in course of publication, and the sale of the photographs produced £300. With a view to assist the Census Commissioners the Survey Office has been directed to mark on the map of London the boundaries of registration districts and sub-districts, Parliamentary boroughs, boards, ecclesiastical districts and wards; to state the area of Parliamentary boroughs as defined in the last Boundary Act; and to revise the area of parishes and places, as published in the Census reports of 1861. This will involve a great amount of labour, and a considerable expenditure. In stating the work done for the War Office it is mentioned that 11,000 copies of the battle-fields of Germany were supplied, to illustrate Captain Hozier's translation of the official account of the battles; a plan has also been supplied of London and the country within fifteen miles round, on the 6-in. scale. Nine hundred and eighty photostichographic copies were made in the year of several sheets of the Government maps of France, and 232 of the great plan of Paris, on the scale of 24-in. to a mile. Sir H. James had the honour of explaining to the Committee the photostichographic process in the Survey Office.

**THE WELSH COLONY IN PATAGONIA.**—Commander R. P. Dennistoun, of H.M.S. *Cracker*, has sent to the Admiralty a despatch, which gives a highly-interesting and, on the whole, a reassuring account of the Welsh colony in the Chubut River, Patagonia. The colonists have had, since their settlement in these new homes, some severe trials. Their chief difficulties have been want of communication with the outside world and repeated and lengthened droughts. Commander Dennistoun and his crew were the first strangers the colonists had seen for twenty months; and, to reach Buenos Ayres, an unknown tract of country, 200 miles long, has to be traversed. The result of this was that the whole colony had been for ten months without any description of groceries, and during this period they had to live chiefly on bread, butter, and milk, and what guanaco and ostrich meat they could obtain by hunting. Proper agricultural implements are also a great want of the colonists. In this matter of communication they have been peculiarly unfortunate, for twice vessels used for this purpose were wrecked. But little success has attended the agricultural operations of the colonists; their wheat crops have generally been very poor. At one period this long series of mishaps had thoroughly discouraged them—so much so that they killed some of their cattle, destroyed their houses, and set out in quest of a more promising home. After some time, however, they again returned to their original settlement in the Chubut. There they now are; and, notwithstanding all they have had to go through, they are, the despatch informs us, "in excellent health and spirits," and "not one individual expressed a wish to leave the colony." If the difficulty of communication were once overcome, the prospects of the colony would be, on the whole, favourable.

## A NEW GERMAN HARBOUR.

Wilhelmshaven, June 26.

WILHELMSHAVEN ought to be rich, in recompence for the depressing character of the journey to it. An uglier country than that between Bremen and Oldenburg the keenest connoisseur in ugliness could not desire. In appearance it is a pleasing mixture of a low country, Scotch moor, an Irish bog, and the Maplin Sands. At intervals in the desolation there are little oases of sour patches of grass land and stumpy rye, fringed with miserably-stunted willows and alders. The country is a dead flat. It seems as if there were woods on the horizon; but this turns out to be an illusion—the wooded appearance is given by the misanthropic alders. Occasionally, it is true, there is a patch of forest; but the trees are manifestly discontented with their lot. They are ragged, slender, straight pines, without a branch before the tuft at the top; and they are as gaunt and angular as a Scotch probationer who has waited long in vain for a kirk. Life of any kind is rare in these wastes. In the bogs there are a few kine, which seem to have in them an admixture of the goat, so nimble are they in leaping from hummock to hummock of the treacherous surface. An occasional cottage is visible, belted by the alder-tree, with an unwholesome tadpole-like child hanging on to the tether of a sheep on the little patch of meadow. The few people one sees at the stations are lean, tough, and brown, of the texture seemingly of the fossil chickens at Mugby Junction, but, although so fleshless, they have all the phlegm and sluggishness of the inhabitants of a flat, amphibious country. They drag their limbs slouchingly, and their speech is a dreary drawl of the "plattest" of Plat Deutsch. A quaint, sleepy town is Oldenburg, the capital of the Grand Duchy, not without a quiet charm of its own. The podgy craft on the sluggish river are mingled confusedly with houses and trees; the liveliest concern in all the place is a little iron passenger steamer, which splashes about recklessly, apparently going up one street and down another. Having passed Oldenburg, there is a marked change in the scenery. After an interval of scrub heather, stunted pines, and sandholes, we come out on a tract of rich fat meadow land. The ditches are full of water, suggestive of marsh-fevers and agues; but the grass is thick and tall, with fine big-framed cattle wading lazily through it. On the little hillocks are pretty farmhouses, embowered in clumps of hardwood trees, of which, too, there are at intervals large forests of well-grown, vigorous trees, with spreading branches, forcing ample elbow room. Pretty straggling villages are scattered over the flat, rich country, and the natives are plump, and seem to have more sap in them than the withered unfortunate on the bleak wastes on the other side of Oldenburg. So we travel on till a great sea-wall comes in sight bounding the horizon, and the conviction dawns upon us that all the country is below the sea-level.

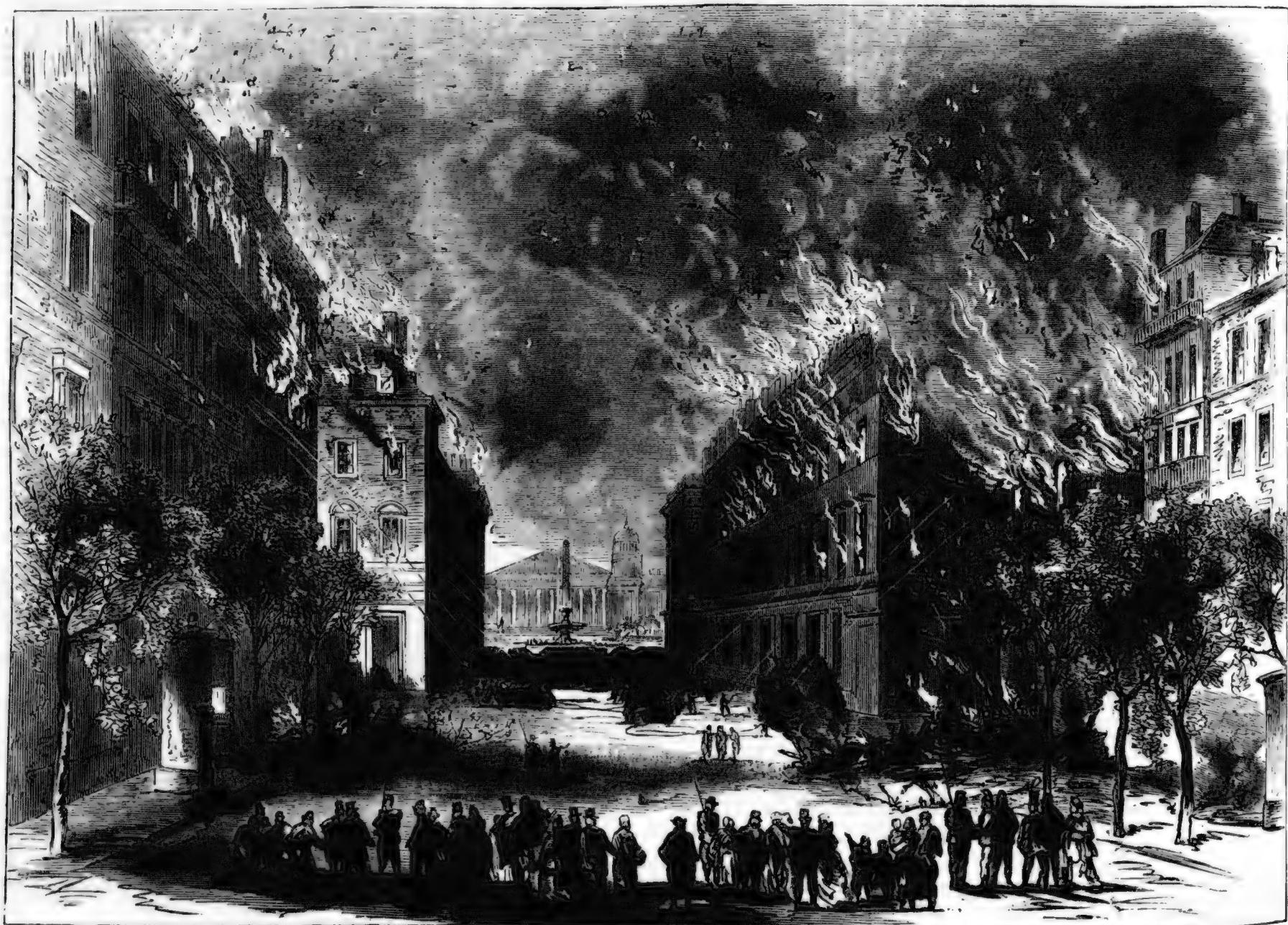
The railway line skirts the sea-wall for some distance, and then the train stops abruptly at the terminus of Heppens, otherwise Wilhelmshaven. It is a dreary prospect which meets one on emerging from the little station. The station seems to have been dropped promiscuously in the middle of a field but recently reclaimed from the sea. There is not a house near it. Stir, life, and bustle are totally wanting. Before you is the line of the sea-wall. You are standing on a brick-paved road, which seems to lead straight into the sea through a chaos of bricks, earth heaps, and big half-finished brick buildings. It is possible that before it reaches the sea it may pass some place where a meal and a bed are to be procured; at any rate, the experiment is worth trying.

I have already mentioned that there are two building-slips at the head of the harbour. On one of the slips is the little Loreley, beautifully modelled paddle-wheel aviso, intended for quick work in the neighbourhood of the harbour. The Loreley cannot be called any addition to the German war navy. On the other slip stands the skeleton of the intended ironclad turret-ship the Grosser Kurfürst. Judging by the appearance of the slip, one would say that the Kurfürst was little more than thought about; but a good deal of her, although not put together, is ready and stowed fragmentarily in the sheds behind. In the workshops the workmen are now rolling and experimentally putting together the keel, and the iron ribs are stacked about, as well as some of the armour-plates. At the shortest, however, it will be three years before the Kurfürst is ready for launching, and in all probability it will be four years before the ship is afloat. She will be a turret-ship of about 4000 tons, having two turrets, and curving in each turret two 11-inch guns, equivalent to our 300-pounders, taking a charge of 72 lb. of powder. As soon as the launch of the Loreley leaves the other slip clear it is intended to lay down upon it a second ironclad, which, in essential particulars, will be a sister ship to the Grosser Kurfürst. Much, however, must be done before it is possible to prosecute with any alacrity the simultaneous construction of two ironclads in the Wilhelmshaven dockyard. At present one seems to strain the capacity of the place, judging by the length of time it has nominally been in course of construction as compared with the stage of progress which it has reached and the length of time it confessedly will take to finish it. It is true that during the war the progress of shipbuilding seems to have been altogether stayed, in common, indeed, with all the works at Wilhelmshaven except those connected with the defence of the place. Since the strain of the necessity for defensive operations has ceased, and especially since the peace, the shipbuilding and other constructive works have been recommenced, but not with any great activity as yet. It is expected, however, that the construction of the Kurfürst will soon be pushed forward with considerable briskness, and the laying down of the other ironclad set about as soon as the Loreley is launched. At Kiel another ironclad, Friedrich der Grosse, is in an incipient condition of construction; and at Dantzig the ironclad Hansa (to carry eight guns, and of 400-horse power) is about half built, while another ironclad is being laid down. Another is being laid down at Stralsund, and thus it is calculated that within four years her own dockyards, exclusive of foreign purchases or commissions, will furnish Germany with six ironclad war-ships. At present she has nominally five ironclads—the König Wilhelm, already described; the Prince Friedrich Carl, French built, after the model of La Couronne and La Normandie (not greatly esteemed in 1871), of 4044 tons, mounting sixteen guns of 350-horse power, and with a crew of 600 men; the Kronprinz, Thames built, with 6-in. armour plating, fourteen steel breech-loading 7-ton and two pivot-guns, of 3400 tons, and 800-horse power; the Arminius, and the Prince Adalbert, of which nothing need be said further than that they carry respectively four and three guns, and that their armour plating is from three to four inches thick.—*Correspondent of "Daily News."*

**AN AMBASSADOR OF THE RIGHT STAMP.**—Sir Andrew Mitchell, of Thainston, Aberdeenshire, was Ambassador from England to the Court of Berlin in time of Frederick the Great. So great a personal favourite was he with Frederick that he kept him always near him, and made him share his tent in the field through most of the Seven Years' War. Many anecdotes are told of his straightforward and frank dealing with the King. On one occasion, when the English mail had three times following failed of arriving, the King said: "Have you not the spleen, M. Mitchell, when the mail is thus delayed?" "No, Sire, not when it is delayed, but often enough when it arrives." When the affair at Port Mahon was reported the King said:—"You have made a bad beginning, M. Mitchell. What! Your fleet beaten, and Port Mahon taken! Your proceeding against Admiral Byng is a bad plaster for the malady. You have made a pitiful campaign of it, that is certain." "Sire, we hope with God's assistance, to make a better next season." "With God's assistance, say you, Sir? I did not know you had such an ally." "We rely much upon Him, Sire, though he costs us less than our other allies." Frederick had been very angry at the delay of the promised fleet from England in the Baltic. The Swedes were thus allowed unmolested to transport troops to Pomerania, and the Russians freely provisioned their army from the sea, and laid siege to Colberg. The breach of promise on the part of the English Ministry had really vexed Frederick, who incessantly complained to the Ambassador. At last the King lost all patience, and Sir Andrew Mitchell was no longer invited to dine at the Royal table as usual. Some generals, meeting him on their way to the King, said, in a bistering way: "It is dinner-time, M. Mitchell." Ah! gentlemen, no fleet, nodinner! "This was reported to Frederick who renewed the invitation, and paid special attention to the honest Ambassador. When Sir Andrew first arrived in Berlin he caused some perplexity to distinguished people who invited him to their assemblies. What shall we do with this Englishman that never plays at cards?" was the remark of more than one host. After a few evenings, however, the card-tables were deserted, and the contest was to get near the worthy Ambassador, whose conversation was as delightful as it was instructive. Statesmen of this stamp are rare nowadays in our diplomatic service, and the name of Sir Andrew Mitchell is worthy of being remembered with honour and emulation.—*Leisure Hour.*



LATE EVENTS IN PARIS: PASCHIAL GROUSSET PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS AFTER HIS ARREST.



CONFLAGRATION IN THE RUE ROYALE.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF LATE EVENTS IN FRANCE.**  
 THE Illustrations which we this week publish of late events in France require but little in the way of explanation.

The reception at the house of M. Thiers, on Monday, June 12, depicted on page 408, would have been a commonplace affair enough but for an incident that unexpectedly occurred in the course of the evening. This was the appearance of several of the Orleans Princes, who called to pay their respects to the Chief of the Executive. The law banishing them from France having been repealed by the Assembly, the Princes were at liberty to appear publicly in their proper character, and this was about the first use they made of their liberty. They only remained a few minutes, but while present were, of course, the observed of all observers. The Princes have now taken up their residences, or are about to do so, on their respective properties in various parts of France. So far as appears, however, they have not yet redeemed the promise they are understood to have given M. Thiers that they would resign their seats in the Assembly; but as it is possible that no specific time was named, perhaps they are waiting for a convenient season to retire; or, peradventure, they never promised to resign at all, but only not to take part in the proceedings.

There was a certain touch of romance about the arrest of M. Paschal Grousset, ex-Delegate for Foreign Affairs of the Commune. After the entry of the Versailles troops he suddenly disappeared, and it was supposed that he had made his escape from Paris—some said in a balloon—in company with Félix Pyat. It appears, however, that he had been living with his family all the while.

The family consisted, ordinarily, of the father and two daughters; but a third daughter suddenly made her appearance. This was Grousset in petticoats. Some surprise was experienced by the neighbours; but as many absent members of families were just then returning to Paris, little suspicion was excited, it being quite as likely that the Grousset family should have an addition to the circle as any other. Had Paschal been content to remain quiet, he might have escaped detection, although the police were on the hunt for him. But he did not keep quiet; he ventured out. In fact, it is the old story: "Love must still be lord of all." Dressed as a woman, Grousset went to visit his mistress in the Rue Condorcet; the police got scent of the affair, and pounced upon him. When it became known that he was arrested, a crowd assembled, from whose fury he was only saved by being hurried into a cab and driven rapidly off. He is now confined at Versailles, where he awaits his trial, and, it is said, is chiefly distinguished from the other prisoners by the extreme politeness of his demeanour to all who have occasion to approach him.

Of our two remaining Engravings it is scarcely necessary to say anything, as scenes like those they illustrate have already been fully described in our columns. The one shows the Rue Royale while the conflagration there was in progress, and the other one of those sad scenes which the French are now anxious to forget, and which some of them even go so far as to deny ever occurred. This, however, is not possible: the testimony of eye-witnesses is too strong for that, and is supplemented by statements made in their own journals at the time. How these summary executions were

carried out is thus described in a letter from Paris, written while such incidents were of every-day occurrence. The writer says:

"A row of prisoners, or Communists, are placed with their backs to a wall, a few feet apart; a line of soldiers are drawn up in front, within one yard of them; five are apportioned to each condemned; a sub-officer gives the word to fire, and, if any doubt as to the result remains, steps up, and, with his revolver, gives the 'coup de grace' through the temples. Each section fires immediately after the other has finished, so that as many as sixty are dispatched in a very few minutes." In this way were dispatched the "misérables" shown in our Engraving, whose persons were afterwards rifled by a modern Autolyceus—one of the rag-pickers of Paris, to whom any unconsidered trifles are welcome.

We have already called attention to the silly effort made by certain French journalists—from some of whom better things might have been expected—to make it appear that the accounts of the severities practised by the troops on their entering into Paris are merely inventions and calumnies of English newspapers; but it may be worth while, in connection with the scene depicted in the Engraving on this page to reprint the following passage from a letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, published this week:

"A very small set of political speculators have devised a way for France to get out of her present difficulties which I commend to the writer of the 'Battle of Dorking,' should he desire to make an addition to that famous record. The supporters of a Napoleonic restoration talk freely of what would be done in the



LATE EVENTS IN PARIS: SCENE BEHIND A BARRICADE AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

event of Napoleon III. once more resuming the reins of power. In that event the English alliance, which was so entirely useless to him in his hour of need, is to be replaced by a Franco-Prussian alliance, and the combined armies and navies of France and Prussia are to unite to punish 'perfidious Albion' for preserving a neutrality which has made her equally unpopular on both sides of the Rhine. Just now we are, on the whole, looked upon even with less favour than the Prussians, and the constant falsehoods of the French press in representing the English papers as favourable to the Commune are creating a feeling against us which reminds me of the old times of the Syrian war and the Spanish marriages. Public feeling must run high when a paper like the *Débats* yields to it. M. Francisque Sarcy, in the *Gaulois*, devotes an article to 'ces gueux d'Anglais.' M. Sarcy falls foul of the masterly sketches in the *Illustrated News*, taken literally under fire by a confére, whose courage and truthfulness are as widely known as his talents—Mr. Simpson—and which elucidate some of the most striking incidents of the seven days' battle in Paris, at a time when M. Sarcy was quietly fighting the Commune with his pen, from a Versailles lodging-house. It is only right to show your readers what a certain class of French papers write about us. I therefore make no apology for transcribing what this prudent man of letters ascribes to 'ces gueux d'Anglais':—  
*I was passing down the Rue de la Banque; I saw two soldiers looking in at the window of a bookseller's shop; they were gazing mournfully at the engraving of an illustrated paper. I went up; the engraving which these Linesmen were contemplating so gloomily was entitled "The Last Perquisition." What could that last search be? The engraving left no doubt on the subject; it represented one of the champions of the Commune lying dead on a barricade. A soldier, with his arm resting on the corpse, is searching in the pocket of his trousers, and one feels, by the manner in which he is bending over the prostrate corpse, the joyful anxiety with which he performs the job. Shall I confess it? The flush of shame and anger rose to my face. So,*

these brave men, who so gallantly risked their lives to reconquer "the capital of modern civilisation" (!!) over drunken savages, could actually be dishonoured in the eyes of the world by the caprice of an English dabbler (*un rapin Anglais*)! and this cynical lie was exhibited in a French bookseller's window! Our soldiers gazed on the print, and said to themselves, no doubt, "That's the way we are rewarded—these bourgeois, for whom we have risked our lives, libel us with a stroke of the pencil. They represent us as thieves—why not as incendiaries?—and there are thousands of fools who'll believe it." I walked into the shop and bought the paper. It was the *Illustrated London News*. . . . I am very fond of liberty; but if a soldier had gone into that shop, called for the journal, and lacerated the engraving, I should have excused him with all my heart. Let the English libel us, they are acting according to the dictates of their hatred and jealousy (!); but let not Frenchmen facilitate their task. The great journals of Old England, so proud of the esteem which the whole world used to feel for the sincerity, the reliability, and the rapidity of their intelligence, have on this occasion disregarded both truth and propriety with the most shameful impudence. *We* (!) denounce them to the indignation of Europe."

#### THE PAPAL JUBILEE IN ROME.

Rome, June 17.

Few readers of Gibbon are likely to forget the characteristic note in which he speaks of the wealth and power and hints at the delights which a Benedictine Abbot secured through his three vows of poverty, humility, and chastity. I cannot help thinking that the Catholic deputations visiting Rome for the Pope's Jubilee must have minds very strangely constituted if they are not struck by the peculiar form and consequences of what the venerable Pontiff humorously insists on calling "his imprisonment." That "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," was a truth to which the sincere believers in the liberty of the Church

would have been willing to give their assent; but the imprisonment of Pius IX. is too evidently accompanied by much more than merely mental or moral freedom, and I think the members of the deputations would feel themselves not a little puzzled if asked frankly to state what greater amount of liberty they would desire for the spiritual Head of the Church. The Jesuits seem to have lost—utterly lost—their old traditional cunning. In every Catholic State they have been labouring night and day to get up, on this occasion of the Papal Jubilee, a monster demonstration in favour of the temporal power of the Papacy and against the Italian Government; and they have only made a melancholy fiasco. Their Catholic deputations, on returning to their own homes, can tell but one story. They have been received with all pomp and honour by the Pope. They have seen his Holiness surrounded by all the members of the Sacred College and all the dignitaries of the Church; the honours of the Vatican and of St. Peter have been done, not merely by ecclesiastical dignitaries, but by the ex-officers of the Papal Zouaves and the ex-functionaries of the Papal Government and Court. Every religious rite appropriate to the occasion has been celebrated in St. Peter's with fitting solemnity; nothing has been wanting save the presence in the church of the Pope himself, who chose to remain in the palace alone. A Pope in the sulks, or even a Pope whose highest ideal of Papal dignity is the attitude of little Jack Horner, is surely not calculated to inspire with any deep or lasting veneration reflecting sons of the Church. The imprisoned Pope, indeed! Surely, if the French revolutionary patriot had the right, when mounting the scaffold, to exclaim, "Oh, Liberty! how many crimes have been committed in thy name!" the Catholic deputations, after all they have just seen and heard in Rome, may equally cry out, "Oh, Imprisonment! how many comforts, and luxuries, and honours thou seest to a Papal captive!"

I went yesterday to San Giovanni in Laterano. The authorities had very prudently placed two companies of the 58th in the square facing the church. The soldiers were drilling, and one never

would have imagined that the real object of their presence there and at that hour of the day was simply to be ready in case of need. However, their services were not at all required. The church was anything but crowded. In the evening the Corso and the principal streets of Rome were crowded with pilgrims. Many of them enjoyed the military band in the Colonna square, and must have thought, judging from the merriment around them, that the Romans were not so sad for the imprisonment of the Holy Father as they were led to believe.

The Pontifical mass was celebrated at St. Peter's this morning at eight. The central nave was crowded with foreigners and Romans. The church was splendidly decorated and illuminated. All went off with the utmost tranquillity; so much so, that today's *Osservatore Romano*, Cardinal Antonelli's organ, says—“The crowd of Romans was such as to recall to our memory those beautiful days in which the functions of the Church were celebrated in the fulness of her tranquillity and peace.” Why, if that is the case, do those very clerical organs insist on saying that the Italian Government has enslaved the Church? The ceremony over, the pilgrims crowded round St. Peter's bronze statue to kiss the holy toe.

If you were to put together all the speeches pronounced by the Holy Father in the course of the last day or two, you would make up a tolerably large volume. And yet he has to promise many more. His Holiness never thought of being tired, except when Cardinal Antonelli announced to him the mission of General Bertole Viale. That was too much for him; and the answer he “sent home” yesterday to General Bertole Viale was, that he was very grateful for the kind attention of the Sardinian Monarch, but had seen so many people and felt so terribly fatigued that he could not possibly see the Italian Envoy. General Bertole Viale thought the best thing he could do was to return to Florence by the evening train.

The St. Peter's Club have forwarded to Queen Victoria a telegram thanking her for her letter of congratulation to the Pope.

The most important deputations received by the Holy Father this morning were those of the Sacred College, which presented a not indifferent sum for St. Peter's pence; the Dutch one, which was presented by Count Woon Wael, which likewise presented the Pope with a large sum of money and ten richly-bound volumes containing the signatures of faithful Catholics. Then the members of the Guardia Nobile offered to his Holiness their congratulations and a richly-set ring. Afterwards the clerical members of the Roman aristocracy presented, together with a golden medal commemorating the great event, an address of congratulation.

In reply to an address from the French Catholics, the Pope spoke of the love he bore to France, and of the pleasure it gave him to recognise that she had always been faithful to himself and the Holy See. He must, however, speak the truth to her. There was in France a more formidable evil than the Revolution or the Commune, with its demon-like adherents, who had set fire to Paris, and that was Liberal Catholicism.

#### THE PRESS ON THE UNPatriotic Avarice OF THE COLONELS.

THE long-continued opposition to the Purchase Abolition Bill, and the obstinate haggling which has been maintained by “the Colonels” in Parliament (a large proportion of which body is personally interested in the matter), have at length called forth just and strong animadversions from the organs of the London and provincial press, and from many journals which hitherto have been tenderly silent on the avarice of military place-hunters, and the enormous appropriations made to them from the heavy taxes raised ostensibly for national defence. From the *Times* downward, well-deserved rebukes have been administered. Even the *Spectator* (a paper which is often afflicted with “scarlet fever”) remarks—“The ‘Colonels,’ in trying to make legislation, as Mr. Gladstone said, a ‘physical impossibility,’ are doing terrible injury to the Army, to the country, and to the cause of Parliamentary Government. They are injuring the Army, because they are breaking down both its discipline and its reputation, the two objects which ought to be nearest their hearts. There can be no discipline in an Army in which the officers show themselves virulently opposed to the policy of the State, declare that their obedience is dependent upon the profits, and, while insisting on the obligation of general service for their men, demand for themselves the right of avoiding all disagreeable climates. The soldier who refused to proceed to India because India is hot would be sentenced to penal servitude; but the Colonels loudly declare that any limitation on the officers' right of exchange for the purpose of avoiding India is a deprivation for which the State must compensate them in money. What must German officers who read our debates think of these discussions, except that the British Army is in its decadence; that the demon of greed had in England, as in France, invaded its ranks; that officers not only care for their own interests before those of their men, but are not ashamed to avow that they hold the welfare of the whole State a minor matter compared with their own position as regards their own pecuniary claims? What could French officers, who it is just now the fashion to accuse of selfishness, do worse? or how could the interests of the Army be made more awfully dependent upon the personal claims of a caste? To the public, to foreign generals, and, above all, to the privates they command, the officers must appear to be saying, ‘Pay us, and do what you please; your scheme is utterly bad, but pay us, and we will help you to ruin the organisation in which we nevertheless believe.’” In another issue of the *Spectator* the editor adds—“Conduct like this is neither in the interest of the country, of the Army, nor of Conservative principle. We may add that it is not in the interest of the members who have pursued it, who have deepened immensely the dislike always felt in England to candidates who may have a personal interest in impeding great reforms, and the suspicion with which statesmen watch the effect upon discipline of permitting soldiers and sailors to be members of the Lower House.” The London *Daily Telegraph* says (and the *Pall Mall Gazette* repeats the statement) “That there can be no doubt respecting the temper of the phalanx which is led by Colonel Anson. Never did any set of men display a keener eye for the main chance. Their business-like tone, however, tends to abolish all new delusions. Romance has sometimes pictured the English officer as a seraph in scarlet, who cared little for pay and everything for honour; but the romance is only a delusion.” It may further be observed that a painstaking statistic has ascertained that, up to the end of May, the debates on the Army Bill occupied thirty-three yards of columns in the *Times*, of which thirty-two yards nine inches were devoted to the officers, and the remaining three inches to the non-commissioned officers and the men.

REPRESENTATION OF MONAGHAN.—Three candidates are already mentioned as likely to contest the representation of the county of Monaghan, vacant by the death of Colonel Leslie. Lord Cremona, the eldest son of the Earl of Dartrey, will probably come forward in the Liberal (Whig) interest; Mr. John Maeson, of Hilton Park, as an Orange Nationalist; and Mr. Butt, Q.C., as an advocate of “Home Rule.” The prospects of the last-named gentleman are said to be encouraging, as, in consequence of the part he has taken in reference to the question raised by Mr. Justice Christian on the subject of Ulster Tenant Right, the tenant-farmers of Monaghan are likely to give him a loyal support.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.—The forthcoming prize meeting of the National Rifle Association promises to be unusually attractive and instructive. The competitions are arranged with the intention of illustrating the relative value of the various kinds of rifles to be used, and individual excellence in the competitors will be rewarded with splendid prizes. The butts have been re-arranged so as to do away with the northern ranges, which will only be used for the Anglo-Belgian contest, and the experience of past years has been brought to bear in arranging the various offices. The number of entries for the two grand competitions—the Queen's and the St. George's—are more numerous than they have ever been before; and the advantage of the improved system of squadding is already seen in the tables issued, by which each competitor knows thus early the day, hour, and target at which he is to shoot.

#### MUSIC.

OUR readers must be already familiar with the success of the Handel Festival, while the only performance left unnoticed by us last week—that of “*Israel in Egypt*”—calls for little remark, because presenting slight opportunity for the saying of anything new. Naturally enough, the great choral work attracted the largest attendance, and produced the greatest effect. Its performance was decidedly the best ever given at a Handel Festival, and spoke volumes for the steady advance in competency made by English amateurs. We understand the pecuniary gains of the fete are greater than ever before, which is well, because tending to make permanent an institution whose existence would just now be seriously menaced by non-success. The managers of the Crystal Palace and of the Sacred Harmonic Society should be congratulated on the result of their prolonged and arduous labours; they should also be thanked by all to whom the spread of a taste for good music is a matter of concern.

The only novelty this week at the Royal Italian Opera has been Campana's “*Esmeralda*,” a work brought out last year, less for its own sake, we imagine, than for that of Madame Adelina Patti, who, in the polychromatic dress of a Bohémien, sings some sprightly music and beats a tambourine. The same reason, probably, suggested its revival last Tuesday. At all events, Madame Patti appeared, essayed her customary *tours de force*, and was applauded in the regulation manner. The less said about the opera the better; nevertheless, we may express anything but admiration of a system which puts forward music with no claim to merit for the sake of a prima donna whose taste is gratified by the attendant dramatic situations. To-night will see the revival of “*Hamlet*,” with Mdlle. Sessi as Ophelia, and M. Faure in the title rôle. The lady's embodiment of the hapless maiden we know; but M. Faure's Prince has never challenged criticism in this country. Much may reasonably be expected of it.

At Her Majesty's Opera, as at the rival house, nothing calls for special notice. Mdlle. Marimon appears from time to time, either as Amina or Marin, and always attracts full and enthusiastic houses. Latterly, her nights have alternated with those in which Mdlle. Titiens plays Semiramide—the opera of that name having been revived on Friday week. How the great soprano enacts the Assyrian Queen everybody knows, and it will suffice if we say that her success is as great as at her Majesty's Theatre in the old days, before the fire. Mdlle. Titiens is again supported by Mdlle. Trebelli as Arsace, and by Signor Foli as Oroon; while Mr. Bentham as Idreno and Signor Agnesi as Assur render efficient service.

There have been comparatively few concerts this week, and the few given present no room for criticism. The Welsh Choral Union met, at Store-street Hall, on Monday, and went through a programme in a manner eminently satisfactory to the members' friends. Mr. Kuhe's benefit concert filled St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, and brought forward the usual host of artists. A long programme, chiefly made up of familiar selections, can be dismissed with the brief remark that it gave the satisfaction customary to occasions when not music, but seeing and being seen, are the chief objects desired. Herr Otto Goldschmidt's “*Ruth*” was performed, last night, in St. James's Hall, “*Jenny Lind*” singing the soprano airs.

NEW MUSIC PUBLISHED BY CRAMER, WOOD, AND CO.  
*Rippling Waves.* Caprice for the Pianoforte. Composed by JAMES M. WEHLI.

Mr. Wehl's reputation as a performer of drawing-room piano-forte music is guarantee enough for his knowledge of what such music should be. In the piece before us he has written so as to obtain a large amount of effect with a small expenditure of means, and the result may be commended to amateurs of moderate ability. For teaching purposes (as an arpeggio study) the caprice is calculated to prove useful.

*The Reindeer Bells.* Song. Words by F. Enoch; Music by HENRY SMART.

Anything from Mr. Smart's pen has prima facie claims upon our favourable notice, and we welcomed this song before reading it. Having read it, our welcome becomes all the warmer, for the sufficient reason that Mr. Smart has not often put forth his powers more successfully. The subject is the sledge journey of a traveller through the frozen wastes, while his wife anxiously waits the sound of the reindeer bells; and Mr. Smart has very happily illustrated the story, throwing into his music something of the keen excitement of the situation, and being sufficiently realistic to impart “local colour” without injuring the poetic effect. A better song of its kind we do not know.

*Peace! It is I!* Sacred Song. Written by the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D. Composed by J. P. Knight.

This song will, no doubt, find many admirers, if only as a setting of words which cannot fail to meet with sympathy. The melody is simple and expressive, but the character of the accompaniment does not commend itself to our approval. Repeated chords such as Mr. Knight has adopted have a heavy effect in conjunction with such a theme, while they convey no idea of fitness, and carry with them no expression.

*The Summer Bloom is Past.* Song. Written by Mrs. Maberly. Composed by A. COOPER.

This song treats once more the old story of a woman who waits the coming of her lover, in ignorance that death has claimed him. It does so modestly, and, if not in a strikingly original manner, with a fair amount of success. The melody is expressive, and the accompaniment, which makes no pretensions, correctly written.

*Minna Waltz.* By D. F. GODFREY.

Lovers of waltz music are prepared to take on trust anything coming to them in the name of the Godfreys; and, in this case, there is no fear of disappointment. The themes used are of a familiar cast, but always graceful and pleasant; while the waltz, as a whole, is easy to play and thoroughly dansante.

*Le Tocsin.* Caprice Galop pour le Piano. Par A. LEBEAU.

This piece is written with considerable ingenuity, and has claims far above the aggregation of scale passages and arpeggios, which makes up ordinary morceaux de salon. Lively, vigorous, and fluent, the music has, also, a character of its own; is carefully wrought out in good form, and with an obvious purpose. As a step towards the improvement of drawing-room music it deserves hearty praise.

*La Mia Buona Annetta.* Canzone Villereccia, con Parole Italiane e Francesi. Musica di ALFREDO LEBEAU.

The quaint character of this melody will secure for it favour outside the ranks of those who affect Italian songs in preference to home effusions. It is lively, pretty, and not difficult. Madame Monbelli has used it, we observe, and her portrait adorns the titlepage.

*Danse aux Flambeaux.* Air favori du Roi Louis XIV. (1654), pour piano. Par A. LEBEAU.

The simple theme which pleased Louis le Grand is here simply transcribed, and makes a piece of historic interest well adapted to learners and others of moderate ability. As an exercise in phrasing, teachers may use it with conspicuous advantage.

*THE EARL OF AYLESFORD* was summoned at Hammersmith Police Court, last Saturday, for throwing flour in a thoroughfare in Hammersmith on the 16th ult. The flour-throwing was a continuation of that for which the Earl was taken into custody at Richmond, and occurred after the charge in that case had been taken at the police station in the Broadway. His Lordship being out of town, the summons was adjourned.

#### APPEALS TO THE LORDS.

If Lord Westbury had made his speech on appeals to the House of Lords one day later than he did, it would not have been necessary for him to go to Scotland for illustrations of his argument; neither would Lord Colenso have been driven to his wit's end to find an excuse for his litigious compatriots. On Tuesday last the appeal in the case of “*Jones v. Macrow*” was heard and decided in the House of Lords, the sole question in the cause being whether the appellant owed the respondent £500 as liquidated damages for the termination of a contract of service. This is not so bad a case certainly as the Scotch suit about thirty perches of land, of the value of 40s., or the suit about holding an auction on certain premises, but it offends against the prospective legislation of Lord Westbury's Bill to restrict appeals to the House of Lords. The first section of that measure proposes that it shall not be lawful to appeal to the House from the judgment of any court in cases where the sum of money or property the right or title to which is decided by or is consequent on such judgment does not (exclusive of costs) exceed the sum of £1000 in amount or value. The exceptions to this restrictive rule are where the judgment determines the title to real estate, office, or servitude of greater principal value than £1000, and also where the tribunal below has certified that some point of law involved ought to be settled by the highest authority. The second section in effect withdraws the right of appeal where the court intermediate between the court of first instance and the House of Lords has affirmed the decision of the first court; power, however, being reserved to such intermediate court to permit an appeal to the House of Lords. The bill is not to have any operation upon judgments of the Probate and Divorce Courts, or upon judgments of any courts establishing, annulling, or dissolving a marriage, decreeing judicial separation, or declaring the legitimacy or illegitimacy of any individual. Lord Westbury does not intend to press the bill this year, but invites the world of legal reformers to consider and comment upon it.—*Law Journal*.

#### THE CENSUS.

THE statistics of the Decennial Census in Great Britain of necessity are surrounded by a certain interest; and those of the present year, which have just been presented to Parliament in a complete form, are by no means deficient in that element. If an increasing people and a great people are convertible terms, these tables of population are particularly acceptable. It is still the privilege of England, Wales, and Scotland to contribute largely to the propagation of the human race; while, if the diminishing process has perhaps not gone on as rapidly as hitherto in Ireland, it has proceeded still downwards.

It would appear that in the present year the population in England and Wales is 22,704,108. Of these 11,040,403 are males; while females, preserving their normal preponderance, reach the number of 11,663,705; showing an increase since 1861 of 1,264,144 males and 1,373,740 females. In Scotland the existing population is 3,358,613, being an increase of 296,319, of whom 151,755 are males and 144,534 females. Owing to causes sufficiently obvious Ireland shows a decrease, for whereas in 1861 the Roman Catholic population was 4,505,266, the present Census exhibits the number of 4,141,933. To these are to be added 683,295 Protestant Episcopalians, 558,238 Presbyterians, 19,036 of other denominations, and 258 Jews, who, curiously enough, have not found the soil of Ireland, or perhaps its facilities for the trading peculiar to this people, nourishing, since they were 393 in 1861. The total population is now 5,402,759. The grand total of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom is therefore 31,465,480. An examination of the details of the increase in England and Wales would be well worthy of being undertaken, but it presents itself in a shape too enlarged to be dealt with hurriedly and contractedly. It is different with Scotland and Ireland, where the statistics are in a moderate compass and more easily grasped. In Scotland, in the principal towns the increase has been 183,114, or 20 per cent, and notably Edinburgh boasts amongst its inhabitants 88,834 males and 107,640 females, making a total of 106,500. Fecundity has even been more prevalent in Glasgow, where the males count 230,389 and the females 246,755, the whole amount being 477,144. The smaller towns have added to their inhabitants by 37,856, or 7.53; while the rural districts have increased only by 18,821, or 1.32. Out of the aggregate of the population of Ireland, Dublin is accountable for 245,722 in the present year, of whom 151,363 are males and 130,359 females, as against 254,808 in 1861, or a diminution of 9086. Another, and, perhaps, in a certain sense, more strikingly representative city, Belfast, has a population of 174,394, comprising 79,754 males, 94,640 females. Of course, these exemplars might easily be multiplied; but they may be considered sufficient to mark the course of population in the two kingdoms, in its ebb and flow, respectively. Given the point that prosperity, not in the aggregate, but in as equitable a distribution as is possible in human affairs, has been coeval with the increment of the population, it must be matter of congratulation that our section of the Anglo-Saxon race is vindicating still its claim to vigorous life, and the carrying out conscientiously of the command to man to increase and multiply.

If in the contemplation of the statistics of the Census we have to face the fact that Ireland does not contribute in due proportion to this state of things, it may be taken as a consolation that the decrease in her population is due not to natural deficiencies, but to social causes, of which emigration is the chief: and in that emigration, it must be remembered, is included a considerable number of Irish people who settle more or less permanently in this country, and who, not being enumerated by nationality, go to swell the population of England proper.—*Morning Post*.

**THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.**—The *London Gazette* of Tuesday, after reciting Articles XIII.-XVI., of the treaty, and stating that the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at London on the 17th ult., and that commissioners on the part of her Majesty and of the United States of America will shortly be named, and will meet at Washington for the purpose of carrying out the above-recited stipulations of such treaty, contains a notification from the Foreign Office that “all persons, subjects of her Majesty, who may have claims of the nature described in the said articles to prefer upon the Government of the United States must, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty, transmit to such person as may be appointed to receive the same on behalf of her Majesty's Government, within six months of the day of the first meeting of the commissioners, the particulars of their claims, together with the requisite evidence or information in support thereof, for the purpose of being submitted to the commissioners.” It is also declared that “notices will hereafter be given of the appointment of the person to receive the said claims on behalf of her Majesty's Government, and the day of the first meeting of the commissioners.”

**A CO-OPERATIVE DISPENSARY.**—Just eighteen months ago a number of the benefit societies in Preston—Odfellows, Druid-, Mechanics, Forester, &c.—established in that town an “Amalgamated Friendly Societies' Provincial Dispensary,” the result of a movement on the part of the lodge doctors to demand 3s. per head per year, instead of 2s. previously paid, for attendance on sick members. That demand the lodges practically resisted in the manner above stated. At the end of the first year the dispensary accounts showed a net gain of £25, after paying for furniture, drugs, instruments, &c. A half yearly balance-sheet and report were issued on Tuesday, from which it appears that during that period there has been an increase of more than 500 members, arising chiefly from the admission of three more lodges of the Independent Order of Odfellows, and one of the Joiners—the total number of members being now upwards of 5000. With the balance in hand at the beginning of the half year, the receipts during that period were £246 7s. 6d., and the expenditure £230 12s. 11d., leaving a balance of £15 14s. 7d. The general statement shows a net gain of £43 4s. 11d. on the operations of the half year. To show the extent and working of this association, and the benefits derived from it by the members, it may be stated that during the half year 1799 patients were visited at their houses, the attendances at the dispensary were 4296, and the number of prescriptions made up was 6450. At present there are only one surgeon and one assistant, but the board of management contemplate the engagement of another surgeon. Mr. S. Sykes, secretary to the board, has had several applications from various towns for copies of the rules and for information as to the working of the institution, showing that a wide and general interest is taken in it by members of friendly societies in other parts of the kingdom, because it has become generally known that the “sick” expenses of lodges in Preston are now considerably less than they were under the old system of separate lodge doctors.

## THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The acquaintance of the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy with the Orton family formed the basis of Friday week's cross-examination. He admitted that he had sent various sums of money to one of Orton's sisters, and to his brother, who had corresponded with him in the name of Brand. Witness was then pressed as to his leaving a card with a Mrs. Pardon when he went to Wapping to inquire respecting the Ortons in which he described himself as "W. H. Stevens, Australia;" and he confessed that such was the case. He told this woman that he was a reporter for one of the Australian papers. He had received letters from all three of Orton's sisters, many of which he had destroyed as being of no importance. The claimant declined to explain why he had dropped the name of Castro and took that of Morgan on the ground that his answer would prove contagious, and extend to other constituencies. The similes drawn from the medical experience of the speaker were highly relished by his audience, and Mr. Gladstone's name was received with hisses and groans. Sir William Wilde seconded the resolution in a speech which was imperfectly heard. Mr. Martin next proposed a resolution of thanks to the municipal bodies and poor-law boards who had passed resolutions in favour of the movement. He admitted that at present they had not power to obtain their rights from England, but they must go forward in pursuit of their object, using only such means as prudence might dictate, and such as were practicable and within their reach. Mr. O'Neill Daunt, in a letter to which he referred, expressed some fear that the Irish in America would be rash and compromise the cause. Mr. Martin hoped they would not, but he did not expect them to act exactly as they at home did—he only expected them to keep steadily before them the one great object—the freedom of Ireland. He hoped that every municipal and other elected body in Ireland would pronounce upon the question of home rule, which, he said, concerned them all, for Ireland lost at least twenty millions a year by the union. The laws which were passed—the Coercion and the Arms Acts—the occupation of the country by Government officials, all proved that England knew that the Irish people desired self-government; but it was necessary to bring the fact prominently before the English people and before the States of Europe, and therefore it was desirable to obtain the votes of all the elected representatives in favour of home rule and the repeal of the union. Mr. Smyth, the new member for Meath, seconded the resolution. He was greeted with enthusiasm when he rose to speak. He said the scene reminded him of the occasion when he stood with Martin, Meagher, Duffy, Davis, Dillon, and O'Brien as a member of the eighty-two elect, and signed a declaration to which O'Connell's name was first attached, that he would never abandon the cause of nationality. He said he entered Parliament unpledged and unfettered, except by the pledges of his life. He referred to statements which had been made upon his election in the Press, especially in the *Times*, observing that, while he had no reason to complain of the tone and spirit of the article, he joined issue with the statement that the plea advanced for Irish independence had no historical sanction. The Rev. Mr. Quaid, of Callaghan's Mills, county of Limerick, moved a resolution calling upon Irishmen of all social grades and religious persuasions to further the holy work of reconciliation and union for Ireland, so that they might avert from it "the disorders and perils incidental to the present vicious system, and bring contentment, freedom, loyalty, and prosperity to their long-distracted land." He characterised the Land Act as a trumpery measure, full of blunders which Mr. Butt had to correct; and yet the English, who made these blunders, said the Irish were not fit to manage their own affairs. He denied that the Irish were disloyal, and said it was the Government of England who were disloyal to the Queen, and that if they did justice to Ireland her Majesty would have no more loyal subjects than the Irish people. Mr. A. M. Sullivan and others also spoke.

## LONDON POLICE COURTS.

**DRUNKENNESS AND SUICIDE.**—At the Guildhall, on Monday, William Dashwood, a zinc-worker, was charged before Sir Robert W. Carden with being drunk and jumping off the wall of the embankment into the Thames, with intent to commit suicide. Joseph Phillips, No. 4, of the Thames Police force, said about two o'clock that morning he was in his galley off Paul's Wharf when he heard the cries of "Help! Save me!" He went to the embankment near the gasworks and saw the prisoner standing in mud and water between the piles and the embankment. He could not get to him with his boat, but he got on the embankment and lowered a rope with a running bolt, which the prisoner put round his waist, and he was pulled up by witness and two other men. He had been drinking, and had left one boot on the embankment. It was low water at the time, but the tide was running in, and in a quarter of an hour he must have been drowned. The prisoner's father said his son seldom took anything to drink, and therefore a little would overcome him. He was in a situation where he had been for eighteen months. Sir Robert W. Carden fined the prisoner 10s. for being drunk, and awarded Phillips 10s. for saving his life.

**A DISORDERLY "GENTLEMAN" AND "ROUGH" DISORDERLIES.**—At Bow-street, on Monday, Eustace Devereux, giving his address at Hazel's Hotel, Strand, was charged with drunken and disorderly behaviour in Brydges-street, Strand, on Sunday night. Constable E 402 saw the defendant at about eleven p.m., very drunk, flourishing a stick and pushing against the passengers in the street. He was asked to go quietly away; but he defied the officer, and said he was a gentleman, and knew more of Bow-street than the witness. The defendant, who was reproved by Mr. Vaughan for treating the charge with so much levity in court, said no doubt the constable had spoken the truth, and he was fined 40s. or twenty-one days' imprisonment, it being the second conviction within two or three weeks for the same offence.—At Marylebone, on Monday, Thomas Welch, seventeen, a rough-looking lad, was charged with disorderly conduct in a public thoroughfare. James Sagar, 63 D, stated that about half-past

nine on Sunday evening he saw the prisoner, with several other lads, playing very roughly on the pavement. Two women were knocked down, and one of them was nearly run over by a cab when she was on the ground. Mr. D'Eyncourt ordered the prisoner to find a surety in the sum of £2 for his good behaviour during one month. As no one came forward to bail the prisoner, he was sent to the House of Detention. George Richard Rice, eighteen, of 18, Redhill-street, Regent's Park, was brought up on a similar charge. Charles Miller, 30 S Reserve, saw the prisoner, last Saturday night, in the Euston-road, walking with four others arm-in-arm, and pushing all the women they met off the pavement. The prisoner was ordered to find a surety in £5 for his good behaviour during three months. His father put in bail for him.

**DEALINGS OF THE "LONG FIRM."**—At Guildhall, on Tuesday, Edward Greene, who gave his address at No. 4, Ifield-road, West Brompton, was charged before Sir Robert W. Carden with conspiring with another man, not in custody, to defraud Mr. Edwin Leach, of Cambridge, of about 300lb. of butter, and stealing a hamper, of the value of 10s., belonging to him. He was further charged generally with defrauding other persons in a similar manner. Mr. Leach said he received a post-card, purporting to come from E. Greene, Dorset House, Salisbury-square, City, E.C., asking him if he could supply a quantity of fresh butter weekly; and, if so, what would be the price, for cash. A correspondence followed, which ended in his sending some butter to the address named. For that he received a cheque for £1 7s., which was paid. He afterwards sent up different quantities, until they amounted to £22 7s.; and then, instead of sending him cash, the prisoner sent him an acceptance. He came up to London and found the prisoner in custody. William Samuel Lewis, a lad in the employ of Mr. Hall, a printer, said he knew the prisoner. He frequently called on witness's master and ordered post-cards to be printed on the back with the name and address of "E. Greene." He also called for the cards and paid for them. He had several small parcels of 100 each, and twice he had parcels of 1000 each. The prisoner also ordered the engraved plate and die produced, and paid for them. The prisoner said it was by the instructions of his employer he went there. Arthur Temperley, an address envelope writer, said he had addressed 2000 post-cards for the prisoner. That produced was one of them. The names were not furnished to him, but he had to take a directory of a county and write to all the grocers there. The prisoner called and paid for two lots, and the third was taken by another person and paid for. Elias Boulger, tailor, 52, Dorset-street, said he let the ground floor to a man who gave the name of Edward Greene, for three years certain. He had two references with him—one was to Mr. Eaton, 4, Ifield-road, West Brompton, and the other to Mr. Pattison, 9, St. George's-terrace, Walham-green. He did not see Mr. Eaton when he called, but received a letter from him certifying that Greene had held a house at Notting-hill for three years, where he had paid his rent regularly and was a trustworthy tenant. He saw Pattison, who said that he had known Greene eight years, and that he was a respectable and responsible man. He took the references to a person at Walbrook, and he was satisfied with them, and then the agreement was drawn up for three years at £38 a year. The apartments were let furnished. He had seen butter delivered there, and a barrel of cider and a keg of catsup. He had seen the prisoner there once, when he was introduced to him as Mr. Greene's head clerk. The padlock produced came on a hamper to the house in Dorset-street. Henry Pybus, 16, Charterhouse-lane, provision salesman, said a person named Greene brought some butter in a cart to his place of business, and asked him to sell it on commission. He sold it at 8s., 9s. 6d., 10s., and 12s. per dozen pounds. The person who brought it came from time to time after the sales and received the money for it. He represented himself as a dealer in horse fodder, and said that butter was out of his line, and therefore he brought it to him to sell. James Davis, Inspector of the P Division of the Metropolitan Police, said that on the 17th ult. he went to 4, Ifield-road, West Brompton, to apprehend a woman for felony, for obtaining goods by false pretences and stealing them. He found some of the stolen property in the house, which caused him to make a further search. At the back of the house, over the kitchen, he found a room with the door locked and a piece of paper put into the keyhole. Finding he could not get the key, he went to the back and got down the waterspout and at the window. When he entered the room he found the prisoner standing at a table on which were a large number of letters and papers, and also a large number of letters open on the floor. He found the key of the door, opened it, and let in some persons who thought they identified the prisoner as an accomplice. He took him and the woman to Kingston, and on Monday the woman was committed for trial and the prisoner was discharged. He found on him £10 odd in money, the die for stamping the envelopes, and 500 stamped envelopes. He found in the room where he took the prisoner about 600 letters and invoices relating to goods that had been delivered to E. Greene. He also found Mr. Pybus's invoices and receipts. The prisoner refused to give his name until Monday, before the magistrates at Kingston, and then he gave the name of Edward Greene. Witness had sent back to the owners numerous parcels of butter that had been sent to the address in Dorset-street, and he had given notice to the goods managers of all the railway stations to return all goods to the owners who had sent them to the above address. The house, No. 4, Ifield-road, was shut up on Tuesday week, all the goods having been previously removed. The house, it was stated, belonged to a large gang of swindlers, five of whom were convicted only a short time since at the Surrey Sessions. Sir Robert W. Carden said, if publicity were given to the case in the newspapers, probably Inspector Davis would have more cases against the prisoner. Sir Robert W. Carden remanded the prisoner.

**REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS.**—In a case recently heard at the City of London County Court, Mr. Walter, solicitor, sought to recover

against the proprietors of the *Echo* for having detained a letter which he had sent for insertion, but which was not accepted, and had been destroyed in the usual way. Mr. Walter said he had written a letter on the subject of "Legal Reformation," and sent it to the paper, but it never appeared. Afterwards he called at the office, but as he could not see the editor or sub-editor, he had adopted the present proceedings. The Judge remarked that one of the conditions of the paper regarding manuscripts was that those rejected could not be returned. An editor could not be expected to keep manuscripts an indefinite time and the letter was sent for insertion and no conditions were imposed. Mr. Walter had no case unless it could be shown that the MS. was in existence at the time he applied for it, and as he wished some proof of its destruction he would adjourn the case. On Tuesday the matter again came on for hearing, when Mr. Arthur Arnold, the editor of the *Echo*, stated that he destroyed the manuscript immediately he had glanced through it. That was his habit with regard to rejected communications. The Judge said he understood that the only point now to be raised was whether the MS. was in existence at the time the plaintiff applied for it. If it had been, the plaintiff was clearly entitled to it; but Mr. Arnold had now proved that it had been destroyed. Mr. Walter contended that he had a property in the rags of the paper containing his MS., and that he had a right to an action of trover to recover the loss. The Judge intimated that it would be a very small amount. It would take a very large MS. to make a farthing for waste paper. As he had already said several times, the fact of a writer sending an article to an editor implied that the latter was to have a control over it. A writer was quite capable of making and keeping a copy of his article, but it was not to be expected that an editor could pigeon-hole and docket every manuscript he received for the purpose of returning it if it should be asked for. A dozen editors would not be sufficient for a daily paper if that was to be done. Mr. Walter objected to this ruling, and said he should appeal; but the Judge told him he could not do so. The summons was then dismissed, and costs allowed to the defendants.

**THE LAST OF THE PURCHAS CASE.**—The last act in the case of "Hebbert v. Rev. John Purchas" was performed last Saturday. A monition was issued from the Appeal Registry, and served upon Mr. Purchas, to abstain from wearing certain vestments, &c. The principal point with the clergy is the position of the officiating minister during the reading of the prayer of consecration; and the law as now established is that the minister is to stand at the side, and not in front, of the altar while reading the prayer in the holy communion service. All that remains to be done is to tax the costs in the matter. Mr. Purchas has been admonished for his past conduct, and advised to abstain from similar practices in future. Letters from Brighton state that no change whatever was made in the manner of conducting service in Mr. Purchas's chapel on Sunday.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—J. E. BUTCHER, Sutton, Surrey, builder—C. A. HASLEWOOD, Muswell-hill, Hornsey, stockbroker's clerk.  
BANKRUPTCIES.—A. BLENKARN, Lime-street, colonial broker—  
W. ROBERTS, Buckingham Palace-road, fishmonger—H. SWALES, Islington, builder—T. TURNAGE and A. NORTON, York-street, turners—G. CHAPMAN, seamer, bootmaker—W. DAVIS, Penge, builder—W. J. FAIRBANK, Halstead, corn merchant—H. GREENFIELD, Horsham, builder.  
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—THOMAS LANG, Glasgow, clothier—J. M. LAV, Glasgow—J. KIRKWOOD, Borrowstounness, joiner—W. BALSILLIE and J. CUTHBERT, Nyde Mill, millers—T. SMITH, stirling, engineer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.  
BANKRUPTCIES.—W. WOOTTON, Cisbey Mortimer, inn-keeper—G. BENNETT, Huddersfield, tinsmith—J. BROOKS, Billingsgate, hardware dealer—J. E. BROWN, Harlesden, carpenter and wheelwright—W. BURRELL, jun., Hastings, grocer and poultry—G. S. BURTON, Pembroke Dock, Lieutenant in the Army—J. GOODIER, Manchester, engineer—Z. LISTER, Bradford, cordwainer—J. O. HEMPSLEY, Eckring, innkeeper—J. LEES, Altringham, turner—W. J. LEWIS, Manchester, carver and gilder—B. WAKEMAN, Birmingham, looking-glass manufacturer—B. WATTS, East Stonehouse, bookseller—T. W. E. ST. MAUDENHEAD, builder—S. WILD, Openshaw.  
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. E. and N. SMITH, Glasgow, galvanisers—B. R. LAWRIE, Gourock, spirit-dealer.

**NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC.**—Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, and East-End, Finchley.—The Board earnestly entreat AID. The Hospital contains nearly ninety beds, and is attended by in and out patients from all parts of the kingdom. The funds are derived from voluntary contributions. The is a Samaritan Society and a Pension Fund for the incurable. An election for several pensions will take place on Thursday, June 29 inst., and donors to the general funds will acquire the privilege of voting at that and all subsequent elections.

E. H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.

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Chapter XXXVIII.—"O'Shea's Barn."  
"XXIX.—A New Style." "A New Style."  
"X.—Old Memories."  
"XLI.—Two Familiar Epistles."  
"XLII.—An Evening in the Drawing-room."  
Literature and Dogma, I. By Matthew Arnold.  
The Heracels and the Star-Deaths.  
Under the Mountains.  
Hours in a Library. No. II.—Lord Chesterfield.  
The Adventures of Harry Richmond. (With an Illustration.)  
Chapter XLII.—The Marquis of Ebury and his Puppet.  
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